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ARAB TIMES

NO. 7912

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1990/ZULHAJ 12, 1410 AH

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1,426 die in oven-hot tunnel of death

'No bargaining on security of holy places'

RIYADH, July 3, (Kuna): Saudi King Fahd Bin Abdel Aziz and his Crown Prince Abdalla today affirmed that the kingdom is practising its natural right of sovereignty and security and rejects all types of pressures and bargaining on the security of the two holy mosques and pilgrims which Saudi Arabia has been responsible for the past sixty years.

The remarks were voiced in a joint statement in the annual reception ceremony in honour of heads of official pilgrimage missions which was

held in Mina today.

Speaking on the Palestinian problem, King Fahd and Prince Abdalla said it is firmly linked with the future of the Islamic world, condemning the Israeli attempts in hurling peace efforts and wiping out the Palestinian identity.

Both also denounced the stances of some big countries whose constitutions call for supporting liberty and peace but who instead were biased in favour of one side against the other.

They reiterated the kingdom's permanent

stand by the Palestinian people, their uprising and aspiration until they restore their usurped lands and establish their independent state under leadership of their legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

King Fahd and Prince Abdalla said the Soviet Jews immigration to the occupied Arab territories is "a great disappointment to the Islamic world" because of its perils on the Pales-

(Continued on Page 8)

All Kuwaiti Hajis safe; Pakistanis, Egyptians, Indians among dead
Most of victims died of suffocation and stampede

MAKKAH, July 3, (Agencies): A total of 1,426 pilgrims died during yesterday's stampede in a tunnel near the holy city of Makkah, Saudi Arabia's Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdualaziz said on Saudi television today.

The minister gave the final death toll more than 36 hours after the disaster at Al Muaissene tunnel, where worshippers suf-

focated or trampled each other in a frantic bid to escape after a power cut halted the air supply.

The minister said a pedestrian bridge leading to the tunnel was heavily congested on Monday morning. At the same time, there were about 50,000 people in the tunnel itself, many times its capacity.

He said pilgrims pushing forward over the bridge caused seven people to fall at the tunnel entrance, causing panic.

"This led to pilgrims within the tunnel retreating and colliding with other groups of pilgrims. This regrettable incident led to a number of fatalities among pilgrims, estimated at 1,426 according to Ministry of Health reports.

"I express my own and the Saudi government's regret over this incident, which we consider accidental."

Prince Nayef made no mention of a power cut inside the tunnel which witnesses reported earlier.

Following telephone contacts made by Kuna with various Kuwaiti Haj convoys in Saudi Arabia, it was confirmed that all their pilgrims were in good health condition and none had been hurt at the tunnel accident yesterday.

Asian and Middle Eastern diplomats who refused to be identified said hundreds were killed and that most of the victims were Pakistani, Egyptian, Indian, Malaysian and Indonesian pilgrims.

At least 12 Turks were killed and 74 injured, Anatolian news agency said today.

Witnesses said power inside the tunnel was suddenly cut off, and the ventilation stopped slowing down the flow of worshippers commuting between Makkah and the tent city at Mina.

The crowd inside the tunnel, which can hold 1,000 people, quickly swelled to 5,000.

Most of the victims died of suffocation or were trampled in the ensuing stampede as temperatures soared to 44 degrees Celsius (112 Fahrenheit), the witnesses added, refusing to be named.

There was no explanation for the power failure in the 500-metre-long (yard) 20-yard-wide (metre) Muassem tunnel. It was built under a \$15 million development project launched by the government at the holy sites two years ago.

The tunnel had already sheltered what had been a peaceful observance of the annual pilgrimage, or Haj, for the first time in four years. In previous years, the celebration was marred by terrorist attacks and riots.

King Fahd, at a meeting with officers and men of the "Haj security force" in Mina late Monday, expressed "condolences over the martyrs of the Islamic world."

"It was God's will, which is above everything," he said of the deaths. "It was fate. Had they not died there, they would have died elsewhere and at the same predetermined moment."

A spokesman for the US consulate in nearby Jeddah said he confirmed reports the mission has received about the toll at roughly 500 killed and 500 injured. The toll result had not been notified by any American Muslim being among the casualties.

But Asian and Middle Eastern diplomats, who also requested anonymity, put the toll at 1,400 killed. They said the victims included Egyptians, Indians, Pakistanis, Indonesians, Malaysians, Turks and Saudis.

In Kuala Lumpur, officials of the Malaysian pilgrimage agency said eight Malaysians were among the dead. In Amman, the official media reported one Jordanian killed and

(Continued on Page 8)

NOT GUILTY

War of the widows back on the boil
She can't come back, says coup-shy Cory

NEW YORK, July 3, (Agencies): A jubilant Imelda Marcos celebrated "the best birthday present I ever had," her acquittal on charges she looted millions of dollars from the Philippine treasury to buy New York skyscrapers and artworks. But the former first lady of the Philippines faces more legal troubles in her homeland, where officials plan to pursue civil charges to recover the millions officials allege was stolen by Imelda and her late husband, Ferdinand.

The US district courtroom in New York erupted in cheers yesterday when the verdict was announced. Imelda, who was celebrating her 61st birthday, appeared stunned as she stood before the judge with tears streaming from her eyes.



Innocent

Saudi arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi (left) and his daughter Nabilah Khashoggi are all smiles as they leave federal court in New York after Adnan and Imelda Marcos were found not guilty of fraud and racketeering charges. (Reuter wirephoto)

Penalty shoot-out 4-3

Argentina beat Italy

NAPLES, July 3, (Reuter): Argentina staged the perfect ambush down in Diego Maradona country to send hosts and favourites Italy tumbling out of the World Cup after a penalty shoot-out in today's semifinal.

Goalkeeper Sergio Goycochea was once more the hero for the reigning world champions, saving two spot kicks from Roberto Donadoni and Aldo Serena for a 4-3 win on penalties after the match had finished 1-1.

Ace marksman Salvatore Schillaci had netted his fifth goal of the tournament to put Italy one up after 18 minutes but Claudio Caniggia equalised in the 68th with the first goal against the favourites in the entire tournament.

The shock result, in which Argentina played with something like the authority of champions for the first time in Italy, put the holders into a second successive final for only the third time in World Cup history.

But the cost was high for Argentina in an explosive match. Midfielder Ricardo Giusti was sent off in extra time and he and three other Argentine players, booked for the second time in the competition, will be suspended for the final.

Goycochea had saved the last two penalties in a quarterfinal shootout against Yugoslavia in Florence on Saturday to put his side into the last four.

Schillaci's opening goal followed a superb buildup involving six members of the team.

"This is the best birthday present I ever had. I thank the Almighty God for the vindication and I am in great awe and respect for the jury system that symbolizes the soul of the American people," Imelda said.

Her co-defendant, Saudi Arabian arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi, was also acquitted of charges he helped hide the booty. Khashoggi, a Muslim, said the first thing he planned to do was fly to Makkah and "pay respects to my God."

Imelda, a devout Catholic, left immediately for St. Patrick's cathedral in midtown Manhattan, where she crawled on her knees the entire length of the long central aisle, and then prostrated herself in front of the altar.

A disappointed US attorney Roger Hayes said: "The jury has rendered its verdict. Our system of justice has spoken."

Reached at home, the jury's forewoman, Catherine Balton, said, "I don't want to talk about it. I am sick and tired of the case. There's no evidence. It was a poorly prepared case... there was nothing to convince any of them that there was a case."

In its fifth day of deliberations, the jury cleared Mrs Marcos of all charges of racketeering, conspiring to racketeer, fraud and obstruction of justice by plotting with her late husband, the ousted Philippine president, to divert more than \$200 million stolen from their homeland's treasury into real estate and art investments in New York.

Khashoggi, 53, a former arms merchant, once considered the world's richest man, was cleared of charges of obstruction of justice and fraud by helping the Marcoses conceal the purchase of four Manhattan skyscrapers.

Carmen Pedrosa, a New York spokeswoman for the Philippines government, said Imelda still faces a series of civil actions and possible criminal charges in her homeland. "There are civil cases here, civil cases in Manila and civil cases in Los Angeles," she said.

Additionally, Pedrosa said, criminal charges could be brought against Marcos in the

United States after the match had finished.

Luck has been the theme of the Argentine World Cup campaign. Since losing the opening match to Cameroon, they have looked a largely disjointed outfit and go into Sunday's final in Rome having scored only five regulation goals in six matches.

Nevertheless, they are only the second non-European team ever to reach a final on European soil, following Brazil's triumph in Sweden in 1958.

The result shattered Italy's dream of becoming the first team in history to win the World Cup four times.

It bowed out of the Cup after conceding only one goal in five matches and winning its first five matches.

Schillaci's opening goal followed a superb buildup involving six members of the team.

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Imelda Marcos and Khashoggi celebrate their not-guilty verdicts in their fraud and racketeering trial at a party given by Khashoggi in Manhattan. (Reuter wirephoto)

First face-to-face talks

Aziz, Velayati break ice

GENEVA, July 3, (Agencies): The foreign ministers of Iraq and Iran talked directly to each other today about peace for the first time since the Gulf war ceasefire in August 1988.

"It is in some way a psychological breakthrough," UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said after meeting Tareq Aziz of Iraq and Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran for about one hour.

"We have today created a totally different atmosphere as compared to previous meetings."

Though the Gulf neighbours stopped fighting in August 1988, they have not reached a permanent peace agreement and have not implemented UN Security Council Resolution 598, which demands a troop withdrawal and prisoner exchange.

The ministers are scheduled to go home tomorrow, and a date for further contacts was not set.

UN officials said the significance of this encounter was that it was the first time since April 1989 that they even agreed to be in the same room together.

It was also the first time since

the war ended that they spoke directly to each other. They shook hands and sat down to their first face-to-face peace talks.

The ministers sat with broad smiles on either side of Perez de Cuellar.

"The resolution contains 10 paragraphs, and 1-1/2 have been carried out," said Perez de Cuellar.

The provisions that have been implemented stipulate a ceasefire and an UN observer force. Half the ceasefire paragraph also requires a withdrawal of troops but Iraq has not carried this out.

The last time the Iranian and Iraqi ministers had agreed even to be in the same room was for peace talks in April 1989 in Geneva.

Then they directed their comments through Perez de Cuellar rather than addressing each other directly, as the secretary-general said they would do this time.

"I think that this meeting sends to both peoples, the people of Iran and the people of Iraq, the

right message, that both the governments are really committed to find a peaceful solution of the problem as soon as possible," Perez de Cuellar said.

The ministers sat with broad smiles on either side of Perez de Cuellar.

"I think it's a breakthrough in the sense that it is a very clear expression, the first since we had the ceasefire — the first meeting between the two foreign ministers."

One UN official said the meeting was not likely to be followed by further encounters in Geneva this week, but it was important to have resumed some form of contact.

Perez de Cuellar said he did not discuss issues of substance during preparatory meetings with Velayati and Aziz as one of his main goals had been simply to get the two men to talk directly.

The UN chief said a recent exchange of letters between Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani had improved the atmosphere and he was trying to build on that.

"I consider this exchange of letters as an extremely positive movement," he said.

France to attend talks on curbing nuclear weapons

PARIS, July 3, (Reuter): France said today it will, for the first time, attend talks on curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

The announcement was seen as a sign that Paris is reviewing a 22-year refusal to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

An observer will be sent to Geneva talks reviewing the global situation of nuclear proliferation, the Foreign Ministry said.

France and China have refused to sign the treaty, which forbids the transfer of nuclear weapons technology to developing countries.

The French are believed to have the world's third largest nuclear arsenal after the United States and the Soviet Union.

A ministry statement said the French representative at the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) would attend a meeting to review the treaty in Geneva from August 20 to September 14.

A ministry spokesman said China would also send a delegate to the talks, the last prior to a meeting in 1995 to decide whether to prolong the accord, so far signed by 139

nations.

France's fiercely independent President Charles de Gaulle refused to join founders Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union when they initiated the treaty in 1968.

It commits signatories to seek arms reductions and share peaceful nuclear technology with developing nations. But in practice it has been the industrialised world's main weapon in preventing Third World countries from building nuclear bombs.



Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev greets the delegations in the Kremlin Palace of Congress at the start of the 28th congress of the Soviet Communist Party. (Reuter wirephoto)

See Page 7

Imelda, Khashoggi celebrate with lavish victory party

NEW YORK, July 3. (Reuters): Adnan Khashoggi threw a lavish victory party — which included belly dancers and a feast of lamb — for himself and former Philippines first lady Imelda Marcos last night, just hours after they were cleared of fraud and racketeering.

"He wanted the best of everything. He said to keep the Dom Perignon (champagne) flowing all night," said Samitha D'Aiuto, a long-time friend of Khashoggi and the owner of the Nile Restaurant and night club where the party was held.

Marco and Khashoggi, a Saudi arms dealer and once one of the world's richest men, were acquitted in Manhattan federal court yesterday afternoon of charges that

could have landed them both in jail — and they celebrated their freedom in grand style.

Khashoggi brought in his own chef to help out with the sumptuous menu of whole stuffed lamb, mixed grill, and various Middle Eastern appetizers, for 100 guests.

The entertainment included three belly dancers, a rock and jazz band, a seven-piece Egyptian band, and Lebanese and Saudi Arabian singers.

Two cakes were served by waiters carrying torches. One for both former co-defendants from D'Aiuto, and a birthday cake for Marcos, who turned 61 yesterday, from Khashoggi.

Marco and Khashoggi sat at a large centre

table, flanked by their children, friends and lawyers.

Khashoggi's 23-year-old son Hussein said: "It's a great day for us. The burden has been lifted."

Asked about the family's plans, he said: "We will go to Makkah to pray in a few days, and then our plans are to make money, lots of money."

The party was also a celebration of the first day of a four-day Muslim holiday.

Marcos, wearing a black shirt with gold stars, black trousers and black slippers, appeared serenely happy.

The portly Khashoggi, 54, known for his jovial nature, was in high spirits as he greeted

his guests and posed for photographers.

Among the 100 guests were business acquaintances and friends, many of whom showed their support by sitting through every day of the three-month trial.

D'Aiuto said she had received a call from Khashoggi shortly after the verdict, asking her to organise the party.

She said she wouldn't know the final price tag until she had counted all the bottles of Dom Perignon, but she said: "Now he can afford it, and he'll be happy to give it. His philosophy is money comes and goes."

In the first of various speeches during the dinner, Khashoggi's brother Amr wished

Marcos a happy birthday and said to both: "Thank God for your victory."

Ferdinand Marcos Jr., known as Bong Bong, raised his glass and hailed "our two heroes."

"My brave, beautiful, courageous mother. You have shown all of us a quality we envy and can only dream about, an inner strength and knowledge of the truth," he said.

Throughout the trial, Khashoggi could be seen clutching a copy of the Holy Quran, while Marcos had a small shrine in an unused room of the courthouse, containing a three-foot statue of the Virgin Mary.

Marcos and her husband, the late Philip-

pines president Ferdinand Marcos, were charged with looting their country's treasury of \$200 million and using the money to buy New York real estate, jewellery and art.

The four counts of racketeering and fraud carried a maximum prison term of 50 years and \$1 million in fines.

Khashoggi was accused of covering up ownership of the properties for the Marcoses.

Ferdinand Marcos, who ruled the Philippines for 20 years before being ousted in 1986, lived in exile with his wife in Hawaii until his death last September.

Marcos' lawyer said she planned to return to her home there.

Tearful plea by volunteer wife

"Please return him, it's been long"

BACOLOD, Philippines, July 3. (UPI): The wife of a kidnapped Peace Corps volunteer tearfully appeared today to communist guerrillas to release her husband and denied claims he went voluntarily with the insurgents.

"You said after you talked to him, you will return my husband," Merle Swanson, the Philippine wife of Timothy Swanson, 26, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, said in an emotional news conference broadcast on radio.

"Please, return him. It's been a long time."

Swanson said she agreed to appear at a news conference to correct "misconceptions" surrounding the abduction of her husband, referring to suggestions he consented to go with the insurgents.

"Tim had no choice. They were armed. He could not do anything," she said.

Swanson was abducted by three guerrillas June 13 in the mountainous municipality of Silay on Negros island, 300 miles (480 km) south of Manila.



Former Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich explains a point to emphasize that Timothy Swanson of the Peace Corps is alive and well after he was kidnapped by communist guerrillas on June 13 in the Philippines. (Reuters wirephoto)

Sixth stabbing in Manila

Belgian murdered

MANILA, July 3. (Reuters): A Belgian national was stabbed to death on Monday and thrown out of the window of his Manila flat, the sixth foreigner killed by stabbing in the Philippines within a month, police said.

A few hours earlier Defence Secretary Fidel Ramos ordered the military to hunt for the killers of Beryl McRae, a 74-year-old New Zealand missionary stabbed to death in an orphanage near Manila on Saturday.

Corporal Efren Jugo said police found the body of the Belgian, Alexandre Reniers, on a street pavement in front of his coffee shop in Mandaluyong district. He bore stab wounds in the chest and his body was covered with dried blood.

The Belgian embassy said Reniers, 44, was from Brussels and that he arrived in the Philippines in 1988.

"The look of like was thrown out of his bedroom window on the third floor of the three-storey building which he apparently owned," Jugo said in a telephone interview.

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Daniel Lacson, governor of Negros Occidental province, told reporters he conferred yesterday with US officials who gave him complete authority to win Swanson's release.

"No military operation unless we exhaust political means," Lacson said. "Given enough time to assess everything, we will put up a committee to negotiate for the release of Swanson."

Lacson said the "bottom line is to get Swanson alive."

US embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said the United States will not pay ransom for Swanson, who was among seven Peace Corps volunteers assigned on Negros and worked in a reforestation project.

President George Bush on Sunday decried the kidnapping of a Peace Corps volunteer by communist rebels in the Philippines.

"We've been very much worried about this," Bush told reporters after he teed off on a round of golf.

"We pulled them out of there, they're coming out anyway," said Bush, calling the kidnapping a sign of "the age of the terrorist. It's not good."

Philippine intelligence agents yesterday began hunting for

Yazov taken ill: Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Yazov was taken ill on Tuesday at the end of his speech to the Soviet Communist Party Congress, eyewitnesses said.

Yazov, 60, who was promoted to the rank of marshal in April, appeared to have difficulty moving as he finished his speech and stood gripping the podium.

Two men helped him to a seat at the front of the congress hall in the Kremlin and doctors were brought to examine him.

He later gestured that he had recovered and he walked unaided from the hall for a refreshment break. (Reuters)

Multi-party system: Angola's one-party government, looking for ways against rebels demanding political pluralism, said today that it would evolve towards a multi-party system.

"Bearing in mind the history and reality of

our country, the People's Republic of Angola will evolve towards a multi-party system," said the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The statement was released at the end of a meeting of the MPLA's central committee. (Reuters)

Blockade fully lifted: The Soviet government has lifted its economic blockade against Lithuania completely following a breakthrough in the crisis over the republic's declaration of independence. Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov was quoted on Monday as saying.

Lithuania's authorities said at the weekend that oil had started flowing into the republic's sole refinery for the first time in two months following its decision to freeze a March 11 declaration of independence.

The move was a condition set by Moscow

for talks. (Reuters)

Talks on German border: Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski will participate in talks on Germany's borders and military future, the state department said on Monday.

The Polish government is looking for assurances Germany will not try to recover territory it lost at the end of World War II.

The Soviet Union, which is sending Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to the talks, is also interested in containing Germany to the current boundaries of East and West Germany, plus Berlin, after the merger.

The talks are scheduled for July 17 in Paris. Secretary of State James Baker will represent the United States. He also is likely to meet with Shevardnadze separately to discuss proposals for elections in Afghanistan. (AP)

Space telescope: Fuzzy images from the Hubble space telescope may be improved to sharp, crisp pictures through the same computer process that cleaned up photos taken by the Voyager spacecraft.

Lenard Fisk, chief scientist for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said on Monday that scientists are studying the possibility of using computer-enhancing techniques to remove the focusing flaws from star pictures taken by the Hubble. (AP)

Ship collision: The oil spill in the Chesapeake Bay probably will have a minimal effect on the environment, the Coast Guard says.

Officials said about 30,000 gallons (114,000 litres) of fuel oil went into the bay and the Elizabeth river when two cargo ships collided at the mouth of the estuary on Sunday.

Marcos trial

Philippines, but only after the former first lady is no longer considered a "national security risk."

Imelda told reporters she wants to return to the Philippines because of a "commitment and responsibility" to bury her husband next to his mother's grave.

Ferdinand Marcos died last September. His body remains in Hawaii awaiting permission to be returned to the Philippines, something President Corazon Aquino adamantly refuses.

In Manila yesterday, Aquino again said she would not allow Imelda to return to the Philippines.

The verdict came after two long weekend deliberating sessions during which the jurors repeatedly asked for re-reading of testimony, and US district judge John Keenan urged them to exercise their memories more.

The verdict was a tremendous 61st birthday present for Imelda, who had been smiling and vivacious Sunday night as she greeted hundreds of fans and followers at a huge birthday party at a Philippine restaurant.

Khashoggi was one of the guests and gave Mrs Marcos a hearty birthday kiss.

Marcos had faced up to 50 years in prison if convicted on all charges. Khashoggi faced up to 20 years.

During the trial, the government called 95 witnesses and presented thousands of documents in an attempt to show that the Marcoses accumulated a fortune from embezzlement, theft, and diversion of Philippine government funds and the receipt of bribes, kickbacks and gratuities in the form of cash and corporate stock.

Marcos' attorney, Gerry Spence, insisted that his client was an unquestioning wife, admittedly a "world-class shopkeeper," who knew nothing about her husband's dealings.

The government's claim was of the contrary, saying not only did Mrs Marcos know about her husband's dealings, she was "the driving force" in the scheme to skim the millions of dollars from the Philippine treasury.

During the lengthy trial, Mrs Marcos, who suffers from high blood pressure, reacted emotionally to witnesses' testimonies. She suffered two attacks of high blood pressure and her physicians insisted she wear a heart monitor.

On May 31, she collapsed at the defence table and coughed up blood. She was rushed from the courtroom on a stretcher and taken to New York hospital, where she remained for four days with an inflammation of the stomach.

The acquittal of Imelda throws Philippine politics into disarray at a time when Aquino's government faces a growing lack of public confidence.

The verdict sets the stage for a political "war of the widows" with far-reaching implications for this troubled country.

Now, if Mrs Aquino wants Philippine charges brought against her old enemy, she would have to pay a price she says she's still not willing to pay — letting Mrs Marcos come home. The constitution bars criminal trials in absentia.

Philippine officials said today they are ready to file criminal charges against Mrs Marcos if the president allows the former first lady to return. And pressure is mounting on Mrs Aquino to do just that.

It's a difficult decision, given



Imelda Marcos celebrates her 61st birthday by blowing out the candles on her birthday cake during a party at a Manhattan restaurant on July 1. (Reuters wirephoto)



Imelda receives a birthday kiss from Khashoggi during a party at a Manhattan restaurant celebrating her 61st birthday (Reuters wirephoto)

Verdict won't affect Swiss

US court acquits Khashoggi

Now, it's business as usual

BERN, Switzerland, July 3. (AP): Imelda Marcos' acquittal by a US court has no legal effect on Swiss proceedings in which the Philippines hopes to recover assets allegedly hidden by former president Ferdinand Marcos, a Swiss official said today.

Justice Department spokesman Joerg Kisler said "it would be wrong to conclude from the acquittal in New York that Swiss judicial aid to the Philippines is not permissible."

Switzerland has granted the Philippines government of President Corazon Aquino judicial assistance in its quest to bring back via Swiss courts vast "ill-gotten gains" the Marcos clan purportedly deposited in Swiss accounts.

But appeals by Marcos lawyers have prevented any return of money or handing over of bank documents since Marcos was ousted and forced to flee his country in February 1986.

The Swiss accounts under scrutiny in the case are believed to contain several hundred million dollars. The new Philippine government originally spoke of billions.

Moritz Leuenberger, one of the Aquino government's Swiss lawyers, said a guilty verdict for Imelda Marcos, the late president's wife, would have been "a psychological edge" at best.

Marcos' attorneys in Switzerland said the New York court's ruling appeared to back their argument that Mrs Marcos could not be held responsible for alleged crimes by her late husband.

The acquittal of Imelda dealt a major blow to the Philippines' major to recover billions of dollars it says she and her late husband

looted from the country, officials

in Manila said today.

Reactions ranging from surprise to shock swept this country of 60 million people, most of them poor, after radio stations and extra newspaper editions broke the news of the former first lady's dramatic court victory in New York.

Philippines officials have accused Marcos, his wife and their "cronies" of illegally amassing up to \$10 billion during their 20-year rule.

They say the wealth, in cash, jewellery, art collection, choice real estate and business investments

is scattered in more than a dozen countries around the world, some under false names.

Now no one in Aquino's government knows whether the country can get much, or any, of it back.

"I think so," Aquino said today when asked if the acquittal of Imelda made the effort to recover the wealth more difficult. "It would have been easier if there had been a conviction."

Government lawyers have filed more than 30 civil

INTERNATIONAL

ARAB TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1990

PEOPLE AND PLACES

BARCELONA, Spain: Mario Calero, a former Spanish bullfighter and actor, who was romantically linked to the late American actress Ava Gardner in the 1950s, died in a Barcelona clinic of a heart ailment Sunday, attending doctors said. He was 75.

Calero was widely known in Spain, not only as a noted bullfighter, but also for his romance with Ms Gardner during the film "Picador" and the Wandering Dutchman" they made together in the Spanish Costa Brava.

After retiring from the bullring in 1960 after 17 years as a noted matador, he played leading roles in a number of Spanish films and plays.

He also wrote several books of poetry. (AP)

SAN FRANCISCO: Singer Dionne Warwick says Aids education campaigns must target minorities, and in words that are understandable to those who do not have a high school diploma.

The singer told an International Aids and Ethics Forum Tuesday that health officials have reached the educated white, male homosexual population.

"We must develop new models that are culturally sensitive and community-specific," Warwick said in calling for "bilingual" Aids educators who also know the language of the streets.

"Having our health decisions made by Caucasian males, while it has never been satisfactory, is no longer acceptable," said Warwick. (AP)

LONDON: Charges for local telephone calls in Britain are among the most expensive in the world, according to a new survey published here Monday.

The survey, conducted by the UK's National Utility Services, found that Britain's major phone company, British Telecom (BT), now heads the league table of eight international competitors for local call charges.

These would be even more expensive without the competition recently given to BT by the new UK phone company Mercury, it was suggested. (Kun)

HERMITAGE, Pennsylvania: Fearing piracy on the links, a Veterans of Foreign Wars Post lifted a policy banning women from its golf course before 11 am on weekends and holidays.

The Hickory VFW Golf Course adopted the policy after its nine-man governing board claimed women play too slowly during the prime hours for duffers.

At least one woman who plays the course frequently protested the policy, spawning publicity that drew television crews, telephone calls and letters. (AP)

WASHINGTON: Alcohol is the biggest problem facing high schools in the United States as the 1990s began, a study of student leaders revealed on Monday says.

Almost half (44 per cent) of 1,181 student leaders interviewed in a new poll identify alcohol as their school's No. 1 problem. In second place is student apathy (17 per cent) and drugs are in third place at 11 per cent. (Kun)

TALLAHASSEE, Florida: Playing loud music on a car stereo could bring a \$32 fine under a car Gov. Bob Martinez signed into law Monday.

Drivers can be ticketed for playing a car stereo "plainly audible" from at least 100 feet (30.5 metres) away.

"Plainly audible" will be defined by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles, which also will establish regulations on how police measure the sound.

Motorists also could get ticketed if their stereos are "louder than necessary for the convenient hearing by persons inside the vehicle" when near a hospital, school or church. (AP)

Scientists develop mini-mice

ATHENS, Ohio, July 3, (AP): Scientists said yesterday they employed genetic engineering to create a strain of "midget" mice, a development that could be applied to other animals and lead to a treatment for gigantism in humans.

In a report in the journal proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, John J. Kopchick and Wen Y. Chen, molecular biologists at Ohio University, said they developed a gene that suppressed growth hormone.

The mice were half the normal size, the scientists said.

The discovery could lead to the development of smaller farm animals that would use food more efficiently and perhaps even to the development of new drug treatments for gigantism, in which the body grows abnormally large because of excessive production of growth hormone by the pituitary gland, the researchers said.

The gene was developed during experiments in which the biologists were attempting to grow "super mice," Kopchick said.

The man who calls himself the zodiac — and apparently patterned his savage attacks on defenceless victims on California's serial killer of the same name — has shot four people since March 8, fatally wounding one.

He has vowed to stalk and kill a person from each of the 12 astrological signs, and police believe he knew the signs of his four victims. He inscribed their zodiacal symbols on a series of



Peek-a-boo

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain (shown above) inspecting a guard of honour the Canadian Grenadiers) urged Canadians to remain united, braved protesters and entered French-speaking Quebec on Sunday to help celebrate Canada's national holiday amid a constitutional crisis.

Although some Quebecers urged her not to come, the queen strolled around a park in Hull, Quebec, for half an hour accompanied by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and red-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Some 500 nationalist Quebecers, mourning the failure last week of an accord that would have recognised their

province as a distinct society, staged a peaceful protest during the queen's walk.

"Knowing Canadians as well as I do, I cannot believe that they will not be able, after a period of calm reflection, to find a way through present difficulties," the queen said in an earlier Parliament Hill address in Ottawa.

"I am glad to be here at this sensitive time," she said.

The so-called Meech Lake accord failed on June 23 after two provinces failed to ratify the pact that was designed to make Quebec part of the constitution, which the province refused to sign in 1982. (Reuter wirephoto)

Life-or-death struggle in UK Policeman strangles dog

LONDON, July 3, (Reuter): A British policeman said yesterday he strangled a vicious Rottweiler dog with its chain collar as it savaged him in a life-or-death struggle.

Constable David Underdown was attacked in the southern England village of Aylesford by the dog, called Tyson after former world heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson.

Ferocious Rottweilers, increasingly popular along with Bull Terriers as guard dogs in Britain, have been dubbed "devil dogs" by tabloid newspapers after a string of attacks on people.

MIAMI, Florida: A broker has stepped up efforts to sell Monkey Business, the yacht that scuttled Gary Hart's 1988 presidential bid.

The charter boat's owner first cast about for buyers last fall, and its captain, Butch Vogelgang, said the asking price was \$1.5 million. In advertisements throughout the United States this week, the price was down to \$1.225 million.

For that the buyer will get a three-deck pleasure craft with a Jacuzzi, three rosewood-panelled staterooms — and a bit of history.

MOUNT PLEASANT, South Carolina: The first time Bob Hope entertained in South Carolina, he had to dress in a coal bin.

"I played Orangeburg in 1924," Hope said Tuesday from his home in Los Angeles. "It was one of my very first play dates. I don't remember much about the auditorium, but I remember that coal bin."

The 87-year-old Hope has made many trips to South Carolina since that first trip for a musical more than 65 years ago. His latest will come Tuesday, when he headlines the "Save the Yorktown" fund-raising event in Charleston.

The Yorktown, a World War II aircraft carrier, is the centrepiece of the Patriots Point Naval and Maritime Museum. (AP)

WAUKESHA, Illinois: "My nose must weigh 50 pounds (22 kilograms)," author Ray Bradbury commented as he started at a 3,000-pound (1,361 kilograms) monument erected in his honour in his hometown.

Bradbury, author of such books as "The Martian Chronicles" and "Dandelion Wine," was in this Chicago suburb Tuesday for Ray Bradbury Day.

A Park also was named for Bradbury, 69, who left Waukegan in 1934 when he was 14. (Reuter)

LONDON: Foxy Bear, Goozo and Oscar The Grouch went to St Paul's Cathedral in London on Monday for a memorial service to Jim Henson, the American creator of the Muppets, who died in New York in May.

But Kermit the Frog, whose voice was that of the puppetmaster himself, was not there.

Instead Big Bird, Henson's seven-foot (two metres) creation from Sesame Street, walked past the choir in the 17th-century cathedral and sang Kermit's green song.

It was followed by a recording of Henson singing Kermit's Rainbow Connection.

Henson's widow, Jane, and four of their five children were present at the service along with 2,000 members of "Henson's British creative family."

The Muppets were taken to world-wide television fame by British impresario Lew Grade, who was also at the service. (Reuter)

'Silenced'

Federal prison officials were accused in a lawsuit Monday of trying to silence an inmate who claimed during the 1988 presidential campaign that he had once sold marijuana to Dan Quayle — before the Nov 8 election, when the Indiana Republican won the vice-presidency.

Inmate Brett C. Kimberlin accused federal prison authorities of cancelling a news conference he had scheduled just four days before the election and in retaliation placed him in solitary confinement for a day.

The Bureau of Prisons acknowledged in a letter to Kimberlin's attorneys that it placed him in solitary again on Nov 7 when he tried to arrange a telephone conference with reporters, according to court papers filed with the lawsuit in US District Court.

The lawsuit charged that Kimberlin was kept from meeting with reporters to repeat his allegation — denied by Quayle — before the Nov 8 election, when the Indiana Republican won the vice-presidency.

J. Michael Quinlan, head of the Bureau of Prisons, and Lyle W. Miller Jr, then the Justice Department's chief spokesman, were accused of concocting a false story that Kimberlin's Nov 4 placement on solitary confinement was to protect him from other inmates.

There was no answer late Monday afternoon at the public affairs office at the Bureau of Prisons and at the home of Miller. (Reuter wirephoto)

will strike again until July 26, the first Thursday of Leo, the next astrological period.

He has attacked only on Thursdays, in the early morning hours, striking at 21- or 42-day intervals. He stalked and shot his last victim, a 30-year-old homeless man sleeping on a bench in Central Park, June 21.

But detectives were taking no chances last Thursday, and police beefed up patrols in the park and on the Brooklyn-Queens border, where the other victims were attacked.

The gunman's third victim, Joseph Proce, 78, who was shot May 31, died from his wounds on

'Barry said no to drugs'

Moore admits under cross-examination

WASHINGTON, July 3, (UPI): The woman who lured Mayor Marion Barry into an FBI drug sting acknowledged that Barry declined to smoke crack cocaine seven times on the night of his arrest and said the mayor "was suspicious of something."

Former model and government witness Rasheeda Moore testified under cross-examination yesterday in US District Court that Barry reluctantly smoked crack before his arrest, but denied contentions Barry was novice drug user.

Defence attorney R. Kenneth Mundy questioned Moore for a second day about the 83-minute FBI videotape of the Jan 18 sting

pointing out time after time he said Barry rejected drugs. Mundy repeatedly got Moore to acknowledge Barry had, in his words, answered "no" when asked to use drugs.

"He said 'no' seven times," said Mundy.

"That's correct," responded Moore.

The prosecution witness said Barry appeared uncomfortable in the hotel room and was lying when he said he did not know how to use a crack pipe.

The videotape, shown in court last week, shows Barry picking up a crack pipe and asking how it worked, adding "I never done it before." But when he received no directions, he lit up anyway and inhaled the drug. He was arrested moments later by FBI agents.

"I couldn't understand why he was asking me to show him how to use the pipe," Moore said.

The witness said Barry "felt intuitively something was going on.... He felt something and he was suspicious of something."

Mundy said the \$20 Barry gave Moore the night of the sting was to buy crack for herself, not the mayor.

When Moore returned to the main section of the hotel room after giving the money to an undercover FBI agent, Barry asked her, "what did you get?" according to the tape transcript.

"Wasn't Barry asking what you got for yourself?" Mundy asked.

At one point on the tape Moore offers Barry a lighter to light the crack, and he tells her, "You do it.... if you don't do it, I'm not going to do it."

Moore never smoked crack on the tape.

Mundy has contended Barry went to the hotel room seeking sex, not drugs, and was entrapped. On Friday, Moore testified she overstepped boundaries given her by the FBI in inviting Barry to the hotel room and discussing drug use.

Moore testified last week she and Barry used cocaine more than 100 times over a three-year period, and said they were lovers from 1986 to 1988.

During yesterday afternoon's court session, Mundy took jurors through the entire videotape for a second time, trying to emphasise points he made during cross-examination. The tape was first shown to the jury last Thursday.

"I think we damaged her credibility," Mundy said outside court, calling Moore's testimony "a lie."

Supporters of Barry rallied around their beleaguered standard bearer yesterday, saying allegations of his cocaine and sex binges were a racial slur engineered to destroy one of the nation's most prominent black politicians.

Increasingly, blacks see the sensational drug and perjury case against Barry as another white attack on the city's majority population, and they predict the trial will not drag him down, but elevate him into a hero.

Already Barry T-shirts and a Barry song are in evidence — and his latest public appearances have brought out the capital's autograph-hunters and present-givers in droves.

30 injured

Turbulence hits Qantas

SYDNEY, Australia, July 3, (AP): About 30 people were injured yesterday when severe turbulence hit a Qantas 747 jet over Thailand as it was about to begin its approach into Bangkok, company officials said.

A Qantas spokesman in Sydney said the mid-morning incident happened when Flight QF2 from London hit turbulence at 37,000 feet (12,800 metres).

He said the aircraft was lifted about 200 feet (65 metres) by an updraft and more than 30 of the 368 passengers were injured. Two doctors on the flight treated the injured before the aircraft landed at Bangkok, where six were taken to hospital, said the spokesman, who did not want to be identified by name.

Four of the shadowy killer's six notes were mailed to news organisations and police. Two of them were left at the scenes where he struck.

One note, sent to police in November, months before the gunman first struck, warns that the "zodiac will spread fear" and mocks investigators with the challenge: "You are not good and will not get the zodiac."

Another says, "the 12 signs (sic) will die when the belts of the heaven are seen."

The victims have included a Scorpio, Gemini, Taurus and Cancer. Police believe Leo is next.



Mayor Marion Barry hugs a supporter following a speech to a pro-Barry rally on Monday. (Reuter wirephoto)

Lungs failure kills heroic Soviet pilot

Antibiotics couldn't help

SEATTLE, July 3, (UPI): A Soviet brought to the United States for a bone marrow transplant to treat leukaemia caused by repeated exposure to the exploded Chernobyl reactor has died, hospital spokeswoman said.

Anatoly Grishchenko, 53, died late Monday of pulmonary failure after surprising doctors for more than two weeks with his will to live on a respirator, said Susan Edmonds, spokeswoman for the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Centre.

His lungs failed following June 12 surgery to remove fungal lesions from his lungs, a problem not connected with the leukaemia that first brought him to the United States for treatment in April. Antibiotics had failed to knock out the lung infection, which he developed before coming to the US.

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Our representatives will be visiting most of the countries named above to personally explain the details of the various options, and hold exhibitions and booking programmes.

We are looking for real estate brokers to handle and coordinate sales of a large range of new property options at DLF QUTAB ENCLAVE

the most exclusive township south of Delhi.

INTERNATIONAL

Charges brought against Noriega

PANAMA CITY, Panama July 3, (AP): Panama has filed 16 criminal charges against toppled dictator Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega and is suing him, reportedly for millions of dollars, for alleged offences while he ran the military.

The charges were filed by government prosecutors and private citizens and include murder, torture, human rights violations and drug trafficking, said Gretta Marchosky, an assistant to Panama's Attorney-General.

Noriega, who was ousted as head of the Defense Forces by the Dec 20 US invasion, awaits trial in Miami on drug trafficking charges. He surrendered to American forces Jan 3 after holing up in the Vatican embassy.

Attorney-General Rogelio Cruz declined to say how Panama, which is working through the Washington-based law firm of Williams and Connally, plans to press the charges and civil suits in Noriega's absence.

Press reports said Panama is suing Noriega for more than \$5 million.

A summary of charges prepared by Cruz blames Noriega for the murder of 10 military officers who led a botched coup attempt last October and of the murder of Hugo Spadafora, an opposition leader whose decapitated body was found in Costa Rica near the Panamanian border in 1985.

Cruz said that so far some \$500,000 worth of Noriega's bank accounts in Panama have been frozen.

Three luxury homes, one worth \$10 million, remain in the custody of the Panamanian government. Other property has been found in the name of his wife, Felicidad, and their children who live now in Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

Ms. Marchosky told the Associated Press that since 1962, when Noriega entered the armed forces as a lieutenant, until he was toppled, he should have been paid \$648,000 in salaries and other compensation.

American diplomatic sources estimate his fortune at \$280 million to \$300 million. Noriega's lawyers say at least \$11 million of that was from the Central Intelligence Agency, for which he once worked.

Panamanian officials have claimed that the United States' retention of thousands of boxes of documents is hindering attempts to trace Noriega property illegally obtained with public funds.

Cruz told a news conference that his office has received 14,276 accusations since January, most of them against Noriega and his associates.

Strike cuts back Paris air traffic

PARIS, July 3, (AP): Air traffic controllers, saying they are overworked and underpaid, began a three-day strike today, seriously curtailing flights in and out of Paris.

A technician at France's largest flight control centre, Athies-Mons, south of Paris, said only 12 of 90 workers were on the job in the morning, the French news service Agence France-Presse reported.

Japan pledges to help rebuild Peru

Fujimori meets with Kaifu, Emperor Akihito



Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori (right) confers with Japanese Emperor Akihito during a brief meeting at the Imperial Palace on Monday. Fujimori is the first ethnic Japanese elected head of state outside Japan, and will be travelling to Kawachi, southern Japan, the birthplace of his late father, before leaving on July 5. (Reuter wirephoto)

Ministry official who requested anonymity. "But we will listen with sympathy, because obviously he's facing a difficult situation."

Peru suffered inflation of 2,775 per cent last year and is weighed down by a nearly \$20 billion foreign debt.

Japanese aid to Peru totalled \$28 million in 1988, the last year for which figures are available.

Fujimori, 51, the son of a far-

mer who left Japan to search for employment in South America, began his day with an audience with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace.

While the government is saying it cannot show favouritism to Fujimori, the media and public are not bound by such constraints.

Fujimori's visit will reach a climax tomorrow when he returns to Kawachi, a farming town on Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu, where his parents were born but left in 1934.

their feelings of pride.

Fujimori has been invited to exchange views today with leaders of the Federation of Economic Organisations, Japan's most powerful and prestigious business club.

Fujimori's visit will reach a climax tomorrow when he returns to Kawachi, a farming town on Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu, where his parents were born but left in 1934.

"We cannot offer something concrete to him," said a Foreign

Japan palace, media clash over royal wedding photos

TOKYO, July 3, (AP): Controls by conservative bureaucrats over photos of royal family members have touched off a minor mutiny within Japan's media.

As the imperial couple left the room and Princess Kiko smoothed the hair of her new husband, Nakayama had just finished a group photo of the newlyweds with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko.

Temporarily on hire by the agency to take official portraits for distribution to members of the Tokyo Press Photographers Association, which

includes most major media, Kyodo news service cameraman Toshiaki Nakayama had just finished a group photo of the newlyweds with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko.

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But before the palace agency had time to cry foul, the negatives were on photo desks all over Tokyo. The next morning, millions of Japanese opened their newspapers to see the photo, captioned: "Princess Kiko, in between official photographs, gently smoothing the hair of prince Akihito." Akihito is a title given to the prince by his father to commemorate the wedding.

Authorised or not, the photo topped the domestic pages of major newspapers and covered three-fourths of one popular tabloid's front page.

Only one mass-circulation news-

paper, the Sankei Shimbun, added a note that although the palace had requested otherwise, the photo was being used because "it is appropriate for the images of the new imperial household."

The Press Photographers Association said it had decided to go ahead with the photo for similar reasons. It called the picture "heartwarming."

"The couple's candid look had possibly not been captured in previous commemorative photos," wrote Ryoichi Munejika in the Sankei, one of Japan's five main nationally circulated news-

papers.

Munejika, head of the paper's domestic news department, added in a commentary published today that in that photograph he "saw the new image of the imperial family of the Heisei era."

The Heisei era began when Akihito ascended to the throne upon the death of his father, Emperor Hirohito, on Jan 7 last year. Akihito has since been credited with trying to bring the often aloof imperial family closer to the Japanese people.

Munejika noted that the temporary

hire system was introduced in 1959 for the marriage of Akihito, who was then crown prince. Until then, nearly all photos of the royal family were provided by full-time palace employees.

Because coverage is still tightly controlled, "it's all the same, whether it's television, newspapers or whatever," he said.

"Having an open palace means trying to eliminate the gap between the palace and the people," said Munejika in his commentary. "Is it not best that independent coverage with good sense be broadened?"

Peaceful strike called by ANC

Black workers stay home

JOHANNESBURG, July 3, (AP): Up to 3 million black workers nationwide stayed home yesterday in a mostly peaceful strike called by the African National Congress to protest black faction fighting.

Black absenteeism in the major cities of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Port Elizabeth ranged from 50 per cent to more than 90 per cent, according to estimates by police, employers, journalists, and trade union groups.

There were scattered clashes around the country resulting in several injuries, and one death in a township outside Durban, according to the trade unionists monitoring the strike.

Also, police said an 8-year-old boy was fatally shot and three people injured when an officer fired at a mob stoning his vehicle. It was not immediately clear if the incident, in a township southeast of Johannesburg, was strike-related.

No precise figures were available on the number of

people who participated in the strike.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions, which joined the ANC in organising the one-day strike, estimated that as many as 3 million workers stayed home.

"The response from our people demonstrates unequivocally the extent of mass support for the programme and policies of our organisations," the labour group said in a statement.

The South African Chamber of Business estimated the stayaway cost the country 750 million rand (almost \$300 million) in lost productivity.

The ANC called the walkout to protest black faction fighting in the eastern province of Natal that has claimed some 4,000 lives since 1986. The black nationalist group demanded the white-led government end a state of emergency in Natal and disband local Zulu police.

Call for British-IRA dialogue raises furore

Thatcher rejects Mandela's suggestion

LONDON, July 3, (UPI): South African black leader Nelson Mandela raised a furor in London to begin peace talks with the Irish Republican Army, a suggestion quickly and firmly rejected by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The deputy president of the African National Congress had to cancel some meetings on the second day of a two-day visit to Ireland to begin a two-day visit. Mandela visited Ireland after a largely successful eight-city US tour.

Before departing Dublin yesterday, he tried to calm the uproar

sparked by his statement on the need for Britain to hold peace talks with the IRA, saying he regretted being dragged into a dispute.

"That was a complete distortion of what I said," he said of his statement in an interview with independent television news. "I only get involved in my own country... What concerns me is that people are killing each other, when a dispute could be settled."

Mandela visited England in April for a rock concert given as a tribute to his struggle against apartheid during his two years in prison that ended in February, but it was anticipated this trip would be less adulterated.

He will have two hours of talks tomorrow with Thatcher, his main adversary in the ANC's efforts to ensure South Africa remains internationally isolated, primarily through economic sanctions, because of its institutionalised form of racial separation known as apartheid.

Thatcher alone has removed restrictions against Pretoria as a reward for racial reform by South African President Frederik de Klerk that included releasing Mandela and legalising the ANC, South Africa's leading anti-apartheid force.

But Mandela will also have to confront Thatcher over his comments yesterday at a news conference that Britain should begin talks with the IRA because force could not create peace.

"It is not for the involved parties to argue that I can't talk to so and so because this is a minority (group)," he said. "The issue is that differences have arisen. As a result of those differences, many people have lost their lives. What is the sense of continuing with that mutual slaughter?"

Thatcher's Downing Street office spurned Mandela's suggestion.

"The government's position on that is well known," an official said. "Britain does not talk to terrorists or their front organisations. Before such negotiations could be considered, they have to renounce the use of force or violence."

Mandela's comments aroused a storm of criticism across Britain's political spectrum. Anti-IRA feelings have been running high because the radicals last month bombed a club frequented by members of the ruling Conservative Party, and have recently targeted soft, indefensible targets as part of their anti-British drive.

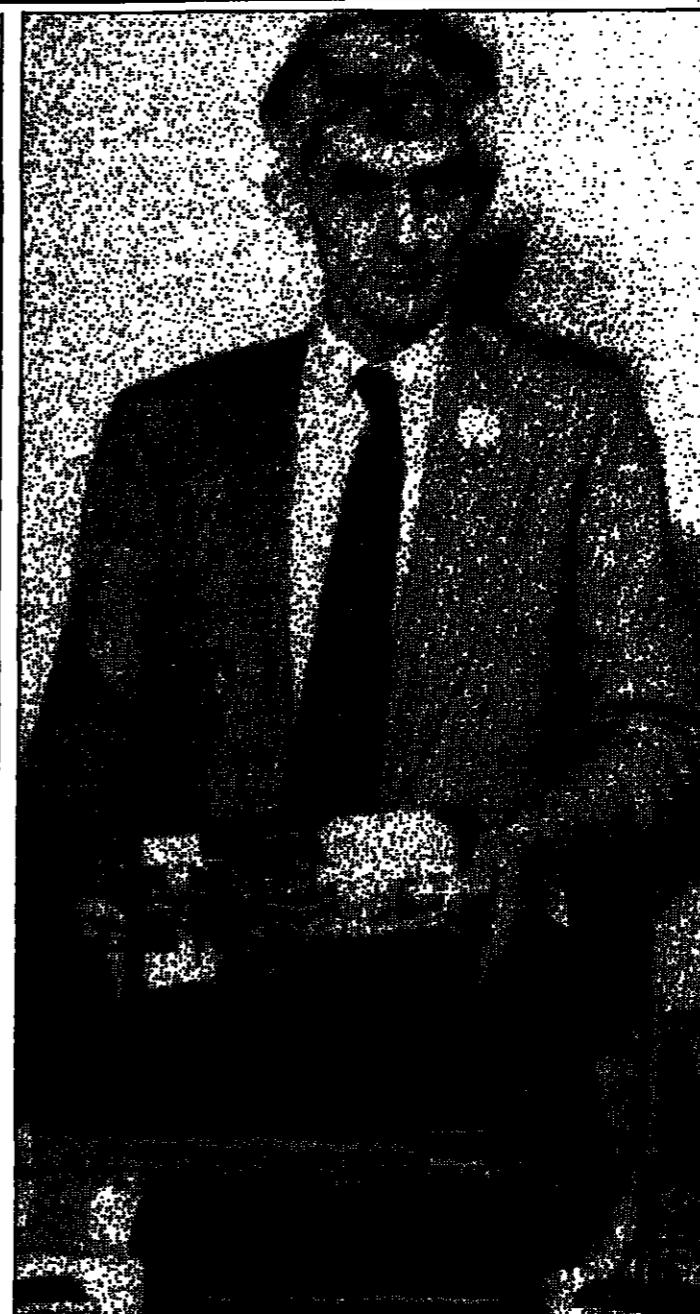
"As a friend, I owe it to (Mandela) to say: Make no mistake. The provisional IRA are a bunch of murderous gangsters. Nothing less," said Neil Kinnock, the leader of the main opposition Labour Party. "They deserve no concession and no quarter."

Mandela was mobbed by supporters today after meeting leaders of the British black community and urging them to fight racism and apartheid.

They clustered around the 71-year-old South African as he left the hotel where he began the official programme of his two-day visit to London.

"Racism has no place in the last decade of this century. We must double and redouble our efforts to defeat the forces of racism and apartheid wherever they may be," Mandela told the black leaders.

Mandela said that promises of change in South Africa should not bring an end to economic sanctions, because "the reality is that the apartheid system continues."



Dr Jim Swire holds a cassette recorder on Monday in which he placed a fake bomb and boarded a transatlantic flight to prove airline security has not improved since the Lockerbie disaster in which his daughter died. (Reuters wirephoto)

Fake bomb probe likely

Swire meets Parkinson

LONDON, July 3, (AP): Transport Secretary Cecil Parkinson said last night his department will investigate how a man testing security at London's Heathrow Airport was able to check a fake bomb aboard a British Airways flight to the United States.

The man, Dr Jim Swire, whose

wife was among the victims of the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing on Dec 21, 1988, met with Parkinson earlier yesterday and gave him details of how he managed to fool guards at Heathrow in his security test last May.

Swire told reporters after the meeting that he would continue to press for British authorities to improve airline security. "I think you will find we will not go away until they have," he said.

Swire disclosed details of his privately organized security test at Heathrow in a radio interview Sunday with the British Broadcasting Corp. He said the device he used was a non-explosive replica of the one that exploded planes at Lockerbie.

British and US investigators have said they believe the bomb that downed Flight 103 was placed by Palestinian commandos and had a barometric trigger set to detonate at a predetermined altitude.

Earlier this week, political commentator Vsevolod Ochakov wrote in Pravda that the dispute over the islands could be settled if Tokyo and Moscow agreed to place the islands under United Nations trusteeship as a special economic zone.

Japan floods death toll 24

TOKYO, July 3, (UPI): Rescuers recovered more bodies today in a flood-ravaged area of southwestern Japan, bringing the death toll to 24, police said.

Three other people remained missing as the rains resumed this evening after a brief lull.

Forecasters were uncertain whether the rains would end tomorrow, as data from their remote sensing equipment in Kyushu was disrupted by jammed telephone lines, local media reports said.

Police reported 26 people were injured in the two days of torrential rains that unleashed floods and landslides in parts of Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island.

Approximately 11 inches (28 cms) of rain fell in just 48 hours on Kyushu, a mountainous island where one-quarter of Japan's 120 million people live.

The region was already saturated from steady rains that had fallen since Thursday, the beginning of the annual rainy season in the area.

Floods yesterday and today turned streets in some Kyushu towns into boiling rivers powerful enough to topple utility poles and carry away vans.

Hundreds of homes were washed away or destroyed in landslides, and over 30,000 houses in Kyushu and the neighbouring islands of Shikoku and Noto suffered flood damage, police said.

Transportation was snarled throughout Kyushu as bridges, roads and railways were clogged with debris.

Members of Japan's Self-Defence Forces were called out today to clear roads and distribute drinking water. Temporary shelters were set up for at least 2,000 people whose homes were without electricity or water.

Hardest hit was Kyushu's Kumamoto state, about 580 miles (950 km) from Tokyo, where at least 14 people died.

Peru's President-elect Alberto Fujimori was scheduled to visit his ancestral home in Kumamoto tomorrow.

Islands

Japan spurns Pravda idea

TOKYO, July 3, (AP): Japan rejects as premature a proposal in the Soviet newspaper Pravda to share ownership of disputed islands in the Kuril Chain, Foreign Ministry spokesman Tatsuo Watanabe said today.

Watanabe said, however, it was "very interesting" that the Communist Party newspaper had made such a suggestion about the islands that Japan wants the Soviets to return.

"We insist that they do not want to Japan... and that subject should be cleared up first," Watanabe said.

Earlier this week, political commentator Vsevolod Ochakov wrote in Pravda that the dispute over the islands could be settled if Tokyo and Moscow agreed to place the islands under United Nations trusteeship as a special economic zone.

New defence minister appointed

Kaunda sacks army chief

LUSAKA, July 3, (UPI): President Kenneth Kaunda sacked his army commander and appointed a new defence minister after an abortive single-handed military coup and days of bloody anti-government rioting, officials said yesterday.

Kaunda late Sunday replaced Lt Gen Gary Kalenga with his deputy, Maj Gen Francis Sivambu, and appointed former chief of the air force Han

Liberian rebels at centre of Monrovia

ABIDJAN, July 3. (Reuter): Rebels attacking Monrovia to oust President Samuel Doe have reached the centre of the Liberian capital and are only 200 metres (yards) from Doe's heavily-fortified mansion, rebel sources said today.

The sources in Ivory Coast, who are in radio contact with rebel forces inside Liberia, told Reuters the rebels had broken into central Monrovia but did not have full control of the city. "They are just 200 metres from Doe's mansion," one source said. Doe is believed to be barricaded inside the mansion, surrounded by crack troops.

With only an estimated 1,000 government troops left in the city, many indicating they would capitulate, a Western diplomat predicted rebel leader Charles Taylor was close to victory in the rebellion he began six months ago.

People streamed out of the centre of the shattered and barbed city as the guerrillas neared. Heavy automatic gunfire and artillery fire erupted in the eastern and western suburbs.

Doe, apparently in desperation, repeated his offer on state-run radio to form a national unity government, which would include the rebel National Patriotic Front and all political parties. Taylor already has rejected the proposal.

All international telephone and telex lines were cut last evening, and flights from the Spriggs Payne airfield were canceled because crews could not reach the small inner-city facility.

Soldiers commandeered cars and extorted money from people, and witnesses reported rebel advances on both fronts.

Residents of the eastern suburb of Paynesville, 10 miles (16 kms) by road from the city centre, reported that more than 100 rebel NPF fighters marched down the main road from Mount Barclay village past a Coca-Cola factory.

In Washington, state department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said the United States would help Doe leave Liberia if he asked for assistance.

Asked whether the United States was considering evacuating all its citizens in Liberia, Tutwiler said, "The United States is considering all options." She said 70 US officials and fewer than 800 other US citizens remain in Liberia.

Automatic rifle, artillery and rocket fire echoed through the heavily populated suburb of Paynesville for much of Sunday night and yesterday morning. Smoke poured from the 72nd Army reconnaissance base in the area.

Rebels were reported within a few hundred yards of the main state radio transmitter, which still was broadcasting music interspersed with repeated broadcasts of the government offer.

The station went off the air intermittently, but said it was suffering fuel shortages for a generator being used since Monrovia's power supply was cut Friday. Water supplies were cut two days earlier.

The main resistance was expected at Scheiffelin Army Base, 12 miles (20 kms) east of Monrovia, but rebels apparently bypassed the camp or had taken it in the advance of Paynesville.

"There are no defences on the outskirts of the city, and once (the rebels) get to the executive mansion they will find a bit of resistance," a Western diplomat said. "Then it will all be over."

Doe was believed holed up in his fortified Israeli-built mansion facing the Atlantic Ocean with 500 troops of his elite presidential guard. Vice-President Harry Moniba and three other senior legislators held consultations with officials at the US embassy.

About 500 other government troops were believed to be in the capital.

Thousands of Liberians, apparently fearing their own army more than the guerrillas, trudged through the tropical rain back to homes that lay in rebel held territory.

Residents reached by telephone said rebels also moved in from the northwest of the city of 500,000 people, cutting the road west to Sierra Leone at the Saint Paul River bridge.

"It's terrible, terrible, there are so many (rebels)," one resident said by telephone. "They are so armed and coming with vengeance written on their faces."

Most of Doe's cabinet and senior administration officials already have fled, among them Commerce Minister John Wester McClain, Doe's speechwriter and a nephew of President William R. Tolbert, who was assassinated when Doe seized power in a 1980 coup.

Liberian and diplomatic sources said Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen. Henry Dubar resigned over the weekend.

Sexual revolution reaching India, but slowly

Nation re-learning its own 3rd century how-to sex manual, Kama Sutra

NEW DELHI, July 3. (AP): Seventeen centuries after teaching the world how to make love, India is re-learning its own lesson.

The rise of a Westernised middle class has brought a sexual revolution, and formerly taboo subjects are coming into the open.

Movies, books, singles magazines and hospitals treat sex with a clarity that rivals the world's best how-to sex manual, India's own Kama Sutra from the 3rd century.

In June, a doctor published India's first study of orgasm. Bombay Friend, the country's first magazine for homosexuals, began publishing in May.

Late in 1989, a psychoanalyst brought out the first book on Indian sexuality. India's only singles magazine, which publishes twice a

year, began a monthly supplement in June.

Even the conservative rural population is not immune. A survey in June indicated condom sales in the countryside rose 200 per cent between 1985 and 1989. Doctors say an increasing number of farmers seek treatment for sexual problems.

Movies, a repository of India's vivid fantasy life, are exploring a woman's sexual needs for the first time.

Rape scenes, previously a must for a successful movie, are less frequent and Indian leading men are starting to woo women instead of yanking their pony tails like latter-day cavemen.

In a movie called "Truth," a woman even makes the first move, unbuttoning her lover's shirt. Sunday magazine called that a cinematic first for India.

In "My Husband Belongs To Me,"

a woman accused of being a man's mistress defies society by moving into his house.

On the darker side, AIDS is believed to be spreading rapidly. Studies of Bombay prostitutes indicate the number testing positive for the AIDS virus has jumped 500 per cent in three years to about 10,000.

"We are undergoing a revolution in consciousness," said Sudhir Kakar, the psychoanalyst who wrote "Intimate Relations," the first study of Indian sexuality. "Right now, we are at the talking phase."

Most of India's 880 million people still live by Hindu tradition, which puts the extended family above the individual. Sex takes a back seat to harmony, and the central family relationship is not wife to husband but mother-in-law to wife.

In "My Husband Belongs To Me,"

About 90 per cent of Indian marriages are arranged, and sexual affairs, when they occur, often happen within the family. According to a 1984 study at a New Delhi hospital, half the men in a group of 1,000 had their first sexual experience with the wife of an elder brother.

Sexual taboos remain so strong in many Hindu communities that women often do not have a word for their genitals. Kakar wrote in "Intimate Relations": "Women commonly refer to sex as 'working.'

He said many Indian men believe ejaculation is a sign of weakness and that women, by nature, are impure or wild beings.

In India, Kakar said in the study, sex has become "a zone of genital combat" where men's fantasies are filled with fear and dread and women's longings

weighed down with anger and disappointment.

Change is under way.

Teen-age dating was almost unheard of in the 1970s. Now, coffee shops and restaurants in major cities fill with couples when night falls.

A survey of 2,800 people last year by the Illustrated Weekly, one of India's most popular magazines, found about 85 per cent of students aged 16 to 25 approved of "mixing freely" with the opposite sex. The figure for people over 25 was 70 per cent.

Even virginity, a foundation of Hinduism's concept of marriage, has taken a beating. Experts say almost every man insisted his bride be a virgin 20 years ago, but only slightly more than half of several thousand students questioned recently listed it as a requirement.

"We are in the midst of great change," said Prakash Kothari, India's foremost sexologist and author of Orgasm: New Dimensions. India's first book on the subject.

"Women are now standing up for their rights to be sexually satisfied," he said. "It's just begun. I would never even have dreamed of that 18 years ago when I started my practice."

Husbands are becoming more cooperative, he said by telephone from his office in Bombay. "They are making efforts to satisfy their wives. That, I think, is a first."

Indians approach the idea of sexual revolution with a certain irony. This is the country, after all, that produced the lush eroticism of the Kama Sutra and the uninhibited physical celebration of the Khajuraho Temple carvings.



Scarcity of drinking water

Women in a flooded village in north Bangladesh set out on a bamboo raft to collect drinking water on July 1 as safe water sources were contaminated by flood waters. Bangladesh authorities rushed food, medicine and drinking water to thousands of villagers affected by the floods. (Reuter wirephoto)

'Acid-attack' newsman dies

Fundamentalists suspected

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 3. (AP): A journalist badly burned in an acid attack died early Tuesday en route to Britain for medical treatment, the state-run news agency said.

Mansoor Khan, 25, was waiting at Islamabad airport for a flight to London, where he was to be treated for severe burns at a special hospital, the Associated Press of Pakistan said.

Khan's face and much of his body were badly mutilated in the June 27 attack at his home in the

frontier city of Peshawar. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. But his newspaper, the Democrat, blamed Muslim fundamentalists who are suspected in a number of attacks and threats against foreigners in Peshawar.

Khan, who also worked for the British-based Reuters news agency, had been covering the 12-year-old war in neighbouring Afghanistan, where US-backed Muslim insurgents are trying to overthrow the Soviet-supported government in Kabul.

Before Khan was to leave for London, his physician, Dr. Sarwar Khan, said he was having trouble breathing and problems with one of his kidneys.

The staff of the English-language Democrat had demanded the government send Khan abroad for treatment because Pakistan had no facilities for severe burn victims.

In an editorial Tuesday, the newspaper said Khan's writing had generated "The animosity of reactionary and fundamentalist elements."

Police have made no arrests and have refused to speculate who might be behind the attack.

Nearly four million Afghan refugees live in sprawling camps throughout Pakistan's frontier province. Another two million live in Iran.

Asked whether China supported an abortive coup in 1965. Up to half a million people died in a wave of killings after the coup, mostly members of the Indonesian Communist Party.

Asked whether China supported communists in Indonesia, Qian said: "I don't know anything about that."

Beijing has found itself barred from high level contacts and badly needed official credits from the West and Japan since it called in the army to crush a pro-democracy campaign in June last year.

All but 15 of the passengers swam ashore after the boat capsized and sank Sunday morning in the middle of a river, officials said.

The meeting was noticeably free of tension and was the first after five months of suspended dialogue. It was the seventh joint meeting since early 1989 to work on preparations for

China, Indonesia to restore links

Diplomatic triumph for Beijing

BEIJING, July 3. (Reuter): China and Indonesia agreed today to restore relations on Aug 8, ending a break of 23 years and providing a diplomatic triumph for Beijing, shunned since its crackdown against dissent last year.

The two countries, in a joint communiqué signed by their foreign ministers, also agreed to mark their newly resumed ties with a visit to Indonesia by Chinese Premier Li Peng.

"We have just signed a document of historic significance," said Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, speaking to reporters after exchanging a diplomatic triumph for Beijing, shunned since its crackdown against a

bilateral relationship," said Alatas after signing the communiqué at Beijing's Diaoyutai state guest house.

Alatas arrived in Beijing on Sunday on the first visit to China by a senior Indonesian official since ties between two of the world's most populous countries were suspended in 1967.

Indonesia accused China of supporting an abortive coup in 1965. Up to half a million people died in a wave of killings after the coup, mostly members of the Indonesian Communist Party.

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Koreas to speed up talks, leading to meeting of premiers

PANMUNJOM, Korea, July 3. (AP): In a major breakthrough, North Korea and South Korea agreed today to accelerate talks aimed at arranging an unprecedented meeting of the two hostile nations' prime ministers.

Delegates from the communist North and capitalist South agreed to meet July 26 to sign an accord which would outline a proposed agenda and other procedures necessary to set up a prime ministers meeting.

Unification of the two Koreas is expected to be a prime topic of such a meeting.

The premiers' talks could be held as early as August, according to negotiations outlined in earlier North-South talks.

If held, it would be the first meeting between top government leaders of the two Koreas since the division of the peninsula in 1945.

The meeting was noticeably free of tension and was the first after five months of suspended dialogue. It was the seventh joint meeting since early 1989 to work on preparations for

proposed premiers' talks.

Both sides had proposed a meeting of prime ministers, but differed on the agenda and procedural details. Although today's agreement was widely seen as a major breakthrough in inter-Korea dialogue, long-time observers cautioned that the proposed talks could still fall apart.

South Korean chief delegate Song Han-Ho said he hoped the prime ministers' talks would open "a new chapter for realising peaceful unification of the peninsula."

Direct poll approved

TAIPEI, Taiwan, July 3. (AP): The ruling Nationalist Party and its main opposition both expressed support Monday for introducing popular presidential elections as a key step toward democratic change.

Delegates from the parties were meeting at an unprecedented national affairs conference to seek agreement on a new political system to replace one that has guaranteed Nationalist rule for the past four decades.

President Lee Teng-Hui called the meeting after student demonstrations in March protesting his election to a six-year term by an electoral college dominated by aging Nationalist Party members.

Now Grand Opening

on the occasion of

Eid Al Adha

at the Olympic

Circus Tent at

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For the first time in Kuwait. Incredible, exciting, interesting magic show

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World News Roundup

America

Pregnant women warned: The Food and Drug Administration Monday warned pregnant women not to use aspirin during the last three months of pregnancy except on the advice of their doctors.

On the average day, about 80 million people world-wide take aspirin, said Dr. Thomas Bryant, president of the aspirin Foundation of America, which is financed by aspirin makers.

After 13 years of discussion, the FDA said it decided to require all aspirin and aspirin-containing products to bear a warning on their labels alerting pregnant women to the dangers of taking the drug during their final trimester. Possible problems of taking aspirin during the last three months of pregnancy include effects on foetal circulation and uterine contraction. (UPI)

Stealth missed target: The chief of the Tactical Air Command learned after the Panama invasion that Stealth fighter-bombers missed their targets but did not tell his superiors because he believed others had done so, a spokesman said Monday.

A spokesman for Gen. Roberto D. Russ said in a telephone interview from Tactical Air Command headquarters at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, that Russ didn't learn of the missed targets until at least 10 to 15 days after the operation. (UPI)

Troubles puzzle engineers: US space agency engineers said Monday they must find and quickly fix a hydrogen leak that has grounded the space shuttle fleet or the agency may be forced to postpone more shuttle missions.

Space shuttle chief William Lenoir said it was still not known what caused a hydrogen leak in two of the nation's three space shuttles. But he said the problem must be fixed within weeks to keep the National Aeronautics and Space Administration anywhere near its ambitious flight schedule.

The shuttle Columbia was to have been launched in May on an astronomy mission. The schedule called for other launches by the shuttle Atlantis in July, Columbia again in August and then Discovery in October. (AP)

Cargo ships collide: Two cargo ships collided in the Chesapeake Bay during a severe thunderstorm, severely damaging one of the ships and spilling at least 35,000 gallons (133,000 litres) of fuel, authorities said in Norfolk, Virginia.

Cleanup crews remained on station Monday after working through the night to contain the spill resulting from the Sunday evening collision. (AP)

All-women party: Proposals to form an alternative to the "white male-dominated" Republican and Democratic parties generated intense interest at a three-day meeting of the National Organisation for Women that ended Sunday.

Participants at the annual convention of NOW — the largest and most influential mainstream women's rights organisation in the country — listened to suggestions for a political party to represent feminism, abortion rights' advocates, gay, minorities, ecologists and those opposed to nuclear power and weapons. (AP)

24 hurt in lightning: Lightning hit a tin-roofed pavilion in Kingwood, West Virginia, and injured 24 people huddled underneath to escape a storm that was part of a system that ravaged the east coast with heavy rains, high wind and hail.

Eleven members of a hunting club were still hospitalised Monday morning following the storm. Sunday at an Archery range. All were in stable, fair or good condition. (AP)

Stunt pilots killed: Air show crashes killed two US stunt pilots during the weekend, including one in which a World War II vintage plane ploughed into the Niagara river before thousands of spectators.

Four other US stunt pilots have died since May 23 in air show crashes or while practising for air shows across the United States. In addition, a Canadian pilot died Sunday when his plane crashed during a Canada Day air show in Ottawa. (AP)

Floating bridge 'versary: The 50th anniversary Monday of the Mercer Island bridge — 100,000 tons of heating concrete and steel — will be marked only by the men and women working on its \$36 million lifeline.

"We're going to roll the birthday celebration into the renovation completion ceremonies in 1992," said Brent Olsen, a spokesman for the Washington State Department of Transportation.

Known as the Lucy V. Munro floating bridge and recognised as the world's first concrete floating bridge, the span between Seattle and Mercer Island is one of only four in the United States — all of them in Washington. (UPI)

Europe

Treasure linked with crime: Detectives probing the origins of an ancient Roman treasure hoard held in New York under a court injunction have found evidence linking it with criminal offences in Britain, the independent reported Tuesday.

The London newspaper said Britain had passed the Scotland Yard report to the government of Yugoslavia, whose attorneys handed it to the New York Supreme Court last Friday. It also said the hoard is part of a larger treasure.

The Yugoslav Government claims the hoard of silverware, which Sotheby's auction house says is worth an estimated \$70 million, was found in Yugoslavia and smuggled out. (AP)

Soviet sit-in: A woman holds a copy of Pravda on the opening of the 28th Congress of the ruling Communist Party, July 3 as she complains about carelessness by Soviet authorities during a sit-in in front of the Supreme Soviet secretariat. (Reuter wirephoto)



ter. The hijackers are young people between 17 and 20 who have no experience of life," Deputy Civil Aviation Minister Mikhail Timofeyev told a news conference. (Reuter)

Finland denies asylum: Finland announced Monday that it has denied political asylum to a 20-year-old Soviet hijacking suspect who forced a domestic flight to land at Helsinki. The decision cannot be appealed, the Interior Ministry said in a statement.

Justice Ministry officials will now consider the Soviet Union's request for the extradition of Oleg Kozlov, the statement said. (AP)

Labour lead over Tories: Britain's main opposition Labour Party has a 7-point lead over the ruling conservatives, according to a new opinion poll published in London Tuesday.

The survey for the Times newspaper involved more than 7,000 people over three months, and puts Labour on 31 per cent, Conservatives 24 per cent, Liberal Democrats 8 per cent, Greens 4 per cent and others 3 per cent.

Bonn to destroy secret files: West Germany will destroy East German secret police files that once gave its counterintelligence experts vital insight into activities of their communist opponents, officials said Monday.

The files in West German possession are being destroyed because West Germany no longer wants material that "was gathered in a dirty and shady manner and was only meant to destabilise our society," said Dietmar Schiee, interior minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg state. (AP)

Italy and EEC launch: Italy and the European Economic Commission on Monday agreed a plan of action for Rome's six-month presidency of the European Community which commission President Jacques Delors described as one of the most arduous in EEC history.

Delors said the months ahead would be both fascinating and perilous as the 12-nation community sought to move towards monetary and political union. (Reuter)

Ex-Palermo mayor trial: A magistrate on Monday ordered Vito Ciancimino, a former mayor of Palermo, to stand trial on charges of corruption and Mafia association.

Magistrate Leonardo Guarino ordered Ciancimino, a leading Christian Democratic local politician for 30 years until the mid-1980s, to stand trial at the end of an investigation of the awarding of public works contracts in the Sicilian capital.

Four other people, including Rome building company owner Count Romolo Vasselli, were also ordered to stand trial on charges related to corruption in the awarding of building contracts. (Reuter)

Oil spill hits Greece: An oil spill in the Gulf of Corinth in central Greece has reached a popular tourist coast, the Merchant Marine ministry said on Tuesday.

The oil slick, 1,000 metres (yards) long and up to eight metres wide, was spotted from a passenger jet on Monday. Most was dissolved with chemicals but some parts reached tourist towns east of the port city of Patras. (Reuter)

10 injured in IRA attack: The IRA fired a rocket on Monday at a Belfast police station, injuring 10 people.

Almost immediately after the attack, police seized a Soviet-made rocket launcher and rifle in a search of nearby streets. Two men were taken away for questioning.

The rocket was fired from across a nearby motorway and hit the top floor of the police station. (Reuter)

IRA denies attack: The Irish Republican Army (IRA) denied on Sunday that it carried out attacks on the offices of the British Airways and the British tourist authority in Amsterdam, Britain's National Press Association reported.

A powerful blast shook the building in central Amsterdam on Saturday night. No one was hurt.

Development of the Jonathan station completes a trio of techniques for building artificial islands. Engineers have previously designed "Never Never Land" and the "Floating Island," for use in areas with a soft sea bed. (Kuna)

Bombs damage cars: Bombs damaged three luxury cars in Athens on Monday and a new guerrilla group claimed responsibility.

In an anonymous call to an Athens newspaper, the Popular Rage guerrilla group claimed it carried out the attacks in the Aro Patisia district as well as for four previous bomb attacks on luxury cars in wealthy Athens suburbs during the past two months. (Reuter)

Bulgaria papers demand: A Sofia newspaper urged the government Monday to tell the truth about the fate of Lyudmila Zhivkova, daughter of former hard-line leader Todor Zifkov, who died nine years ago was attributed to a heart attack.

The weekly Pogled said rumours that Zhivkova had been murdered or committed suicide have run rampant since the former minister of culture died suddenly on July 21, 1981. (UPI)

Air traffic high: The Association of European Airlines said Tuesday overall passenger traffic on its 21 member airlines showed a strong start to the holiday season with an 11.5 per cent rise in May compared with May 1989.

The best results were seen on far Eastern and Australian routes where passenger traffic rose 14 per cent in May to the highest level in 31 months, the AEA said. (AP)

Artificial island designed: Two Japanese institutions have designed an artificial island that will float in waters between 50 and 150 metres deep, it was revealed Tuesday.

A single point mooring system will ensure that the huge station, named after Jonathan Livingston Seagull because of its seagull shape, will always face the direction from which waves come, a spokesman said, adding that will ensure that water behind the wings, which will hold 16 fish farms, will always remain calm.

The development of the Jonathan station completes a trio of techniques for building artificial islands. Engineers have previously designed "Never Never Land" and the "Floating Island," for use in areas with a soft sea bed. (Kuna)

Kaifu to visit US: Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is scheduled to visit the United States for July 6-15, a government spokesman said on Tuesday.

He will attend the economic summit of seven industrial democracies from July 9-11 in Houston, Texas.

Kaifu is also expected to hold talks with President George Bush in Houston on July 7. After the summit he is scheduled to visit Atlanta and Colorado Springs.

The seven industrial democracies, also known as the Group of Seven, are the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada. (Reuter)

Moonies group dissolved: Singapore's government dissolved an organisation called the Moral Home Society, claiming it was a front for the banned "Moonies" religious sect.

A statement issued by the Home Affairs Minister said the group was dissolved because its teaching and methods threatened "to harm religious harmony, family life and social cohesion" in the country of 2.6 million people.

The ministry said it began investigating the society after receiving complaints from families of followers that the group was brainwashing converts into abandoning their families for the

Moonie way of life.

The Moonies movement, formally known as the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity or the Unification Church, is led by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon of South Korea. Its doctrines and recruiting methods have caused controversy in the United States and Europe. It was banned in Singapore in 1982 after the government ruled its "continued existence was prejudicial to public welfare and good order." (UPI)

5 die in Vietnam floods: Flash floods have killed at least five people in a Vietnamese province northwest of Hanoi, one of several battered by torrential rains, official Vietnamese media reports say.

The Vietnam News Agency said the floods in the province of Hoang Lien Son, northwest of the national capital of Hanoi, washed away houses and destroyed 600 hectares (1,429 acres) of rice and staple crops.

It said the Vietnamese Red Cross has sent money, blankets, mosquito nets and medicine to victims of earlier floods in Lai Chau, on Hoang Lien Son's western border, and in the central highlands province of Dak Lak.

Love agency customers files stolen: Melbourne, Australia, July 3. (AP) Phones at an agency specialising in illicit love affairs were ringing furiously yesterday after customers learned their personal files were stolen during the weekend.

Police are investigating the theft of more than 2,000 files containing credit card numbers and personal details from alternative introductions.

Agency manager Jane Dean, 23, who runs the business owned by her mother, Deidre, said customers were worried that confidential information will be made public.

"We specifically cater for married people, gays, couples and others who are looking for a fling on the side, for a bit of extra entertainment," she said.

"At least half of our clients are married. There is an extremely large group of worried people sitting at home at the moment biting their nails. A lot of husbands are worried their wives will find out and vice versa."

Ms. Dean had fears for the financial details held on the files, but she was also worried that other compromising information would become public.

4 held in Mexico: Two former state policemen are among four men arrested in the shooting death of a human rights activist, officials said Monday in Culiacan, Mexico.

The men are accused of shooting to death Norma Corona Sapien in Culiacan, the capital of the northwestern state of Sinaloa, on May 21.

Corona, 37, had defended state bar association president Jesus Guemes Castro and three Venezuelans charged with drug trafficking. Guemes and the Venezuelans were kidnapped and killed by unidentified gunmen in February, prompting protest marches condemning widespread violence in the state. (AP)

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Workers wait to place the frozen body of Rocco Schiavello (top) into dry ice on July 1 for shipment to the US where Schiavello will be frozen in the hope that one day science will be able to cure the brain tumour that killed him. (Reuter wirephoto)

Lottery

Truck driver to millionaire

DUBLIN, July 3. (Reuter) Irish truck driver Tommy Kehoe was so wrapped up watching Ireland's World Cup match against Italy on Saturday that he forgot to check his national lottery ticket.

Kehoe, a 40-year-old bachelor, remembered the ticket when it fell out of his pocket yesterday, and a belated check showed he had won one million pounds (\$1.5 million).

He plans to buy a fishing rod and maybe a boat to go with it and promised, "I will certainly be looking after my nine sisters and seven brothers."

American miner freed: An American gold miner returned joyously to the United States on Monday after spending 61 days as a captive of guerrillas in the Amazon jungle, but he promised he would return to Ecuador someday.

Scott Heimdal, 27, thanked the people of his hometown — Peoria, Illinois — for raising the \$60,000 ransom that his parents gave to the Communist People's Liberation Army to win his release Friday.

Heimdal flew from Quito, Ecuador, to Peoria with his mother, Marge. Before leaving Ecuador, he said the rebels had treated him "with great respect" and that the first thing he planned to do in Peoria was get a haircut.

Tayacaja AG killed: Maoist Shining Path rebels Monday killed the attorney-general of a mountain province in an attack in the centre of the Andean city of Huancayo.

Two rebels shot Fausto Guitara Guerra, 54, twice in the head, police said. Guitara was killed while walking with his 10-year-old son and his brother-in-law, they said.

Guitara was the attorney-general of Tayacaja province in Huancavilca department. Pampas, the capital of Tayacaja, is located 30 miles (50 kilometres) southeast of Huancayo, an important Andean trading centre 120 miles (190 kilometres) east of Lima. (AP)

Illegal workers held

Hong Kong not police escort two of some 70 Chinese illegal immigrant workers arrested July 3 from a construction site in Hong Kong. 10 of the men had scrambled into bamboo scaffolding high up the side of a building to escape the police raid. (Reuter wirephoto)

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Colombian official hurt: Colombian Interior Minister Horacio Serpa Uribe and his wife were wounded on Monday when a gun belonging to a guard accidentally misfired, a government spokesman said.

Turmoil reported in streets of Tirana; troops open fire

BONN, July 3. (UPI): Security forces opened fire on four Albanians who were among 150 to seek asylum in Western embassies in the Albanian capital of Tirana, government officials said in Bonn today.

The incident reportedly occurred during a night of turmoil after police opened fire on people in the streets of Tirana on Sunday night.

The West German Foreign Ministry in Bonn set up a crisis team to deal with the situation and sharply protested the incident, saying it will affect Bonn's relations with Albania.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Hanns Schumacher said police had opened fire on four people who were climbing over a wall

leading to the West German embassy compound.

He said one of the four was being treated for a leg injury at the embassy.

Later in the night, dozens more entered the compound of the West German, French, Greek and Italian compound, apparently following a demonstration in the capital.

The spokesman said 84 people had holed up in the West German embassy and between 60 and 80 at the other Western missions.

Other reports indicate at least 16 sought refuge at the Italian embassy.

The Republic daily reported, that five Albanians had sought refuge in the Chinese embassy but were handed to the Albanian authorities.

"It is not clear what guarantees the Chinese requested — or whether they did request guarantees — for their guests," the paper, Italy's largest selling daily, said.

Schumacher said refugees had first climbed over the wall at the West German embassy. Later in the evening a group crashed a truck into the main gate to gain access to the embassy.

Other reports indicate the gate of the Italian embassy compound was opened in the same manner.

Schumacher said the Foreign Ministry had called in Albanian ambassador Shpjetim Caushi to protest "in the sharpest manner."

"The situation is grave. It affects German-

Albanian relations," he said.

The West German government has demanded that the refugees be given free passage out of the country.

"No one will be sent out the embassy against his free will," he said.

Observers expect Western protests could prove an embarrassment to the Albanian authorities who are attempting to improve relations with the West.

"This is a clear violation of the final accord of the CSCE conference in Helsinki," Schumacher said of the shootings.

Albania, the only European nation not in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe recently requested admission to the 38-member body.

The hardline Albanian communist authorities have ruled the country with an iron fist, long resisting the reform movement that has swept Eastern Europe.

But last May they introduced a package of reforms, which includes the right to travel abroad.

Rioting broke out in the Albanian capital of Tirana, the Albanian government confirmed today, as diplomats said about 200 refugees had sought sanctuaries in embassies, apparently trying to flee their repressive government.

A statement by the official Albanian news agency ATA said 300 to 400 people, including "vagabonds, former prisoners ... as well as

some deceived adolescents," tried to enter a foreign embassy in Tirana last night.

They clashed with "forces of order," throwing stones, bricks and breaking shop windows.

The news agency's English-language statement said some people "were slightly wounded."

The Greek government said there were unconfirmed reports of "victims among the population."

A Western diplomat in Tirana, who spoke on condition of anonymity, also said, "other Western diplomats have told me there was rioting in central Tirana last night."

"I didn't see it myself but I heard shouting and shots," the diplomat said.



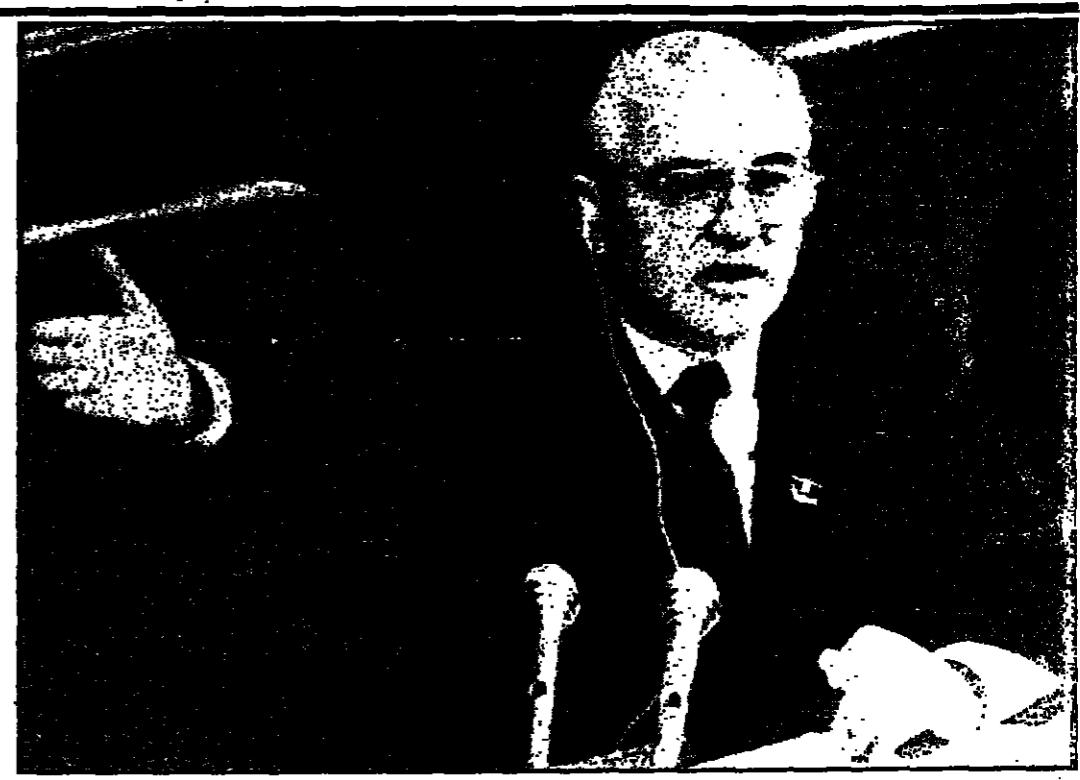
Soviet Communist Party ideology chief Vadim Medvedev. (Reuter wirephoto)



Gorbachev addresses the opening session of the Congress. (Reuter wirephoto)



Gorbachev greets the delegates



Gorbachev speaks at the opening of the Congress. (Reuter wirephoto)

Gorbachev remains defensive

Four senior party members tender resignations: Ligachev leads attacks

MOSCOW, July 3. (Agencies): Gorbachev is using a mixture of self-criticism and self-defence to try to defuse disputes between conservatives and radical reformers at the first Communist Party congress in four years.

In a keynote speech yesterday to 4,657 party delegates who gathered in the Kremlin's marble Palace of Congresses, Gorbachev admitted to mistakes but also blamed bureaucrats and his predecessors for the Soviet Union's problems.

He appealed for unity, urging the party's bickering factions to unite behind his reforms and arrest the country's decline into "a second-rate power."

Two more Politburo members, Yegor Ligachev and Lev Zaikov, opened the session

today with speeches accounting for their activities since the most recent party congress in 1986.

Two delegates interviewed in the lobby of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today expressed displeasure with Gorbachev's assessment of perestroika, the reforms that he began after coming to power five years ago.

"It was a disappointment ... perestroika gave possibilities to people, but it also made economic and political mistakes and from those mistakes come our present difficulties," said Mikhail Grishchenko, a delegate from Latvia.

MOSCOW, July 3. (AP): Excerpts from President Mikhail Gorbachev's speech to the 28th Communist Party congress as translated by the Associated Press and the official Tass news agency.

Perestroika and party failures

The Soviet citizen of today no longer accepts what he meekly tolerated in the past. He reacts with understandable alarm and anger to the negative phenomena that, like foam on the surface, accompany the turbulent and basically healthy process of perestroika.

A clear and well-founded answer to the question why this has happened is important for formulating conclusions as to what an how should be done next. It is also essential in order to fortify people's faith in perestroika. After all, voices can now be heard — even more, this is now something like an attitude — claiming that perestroika is to blame for all our present troubles.

In speaking of all this comrades, I certainly do not want to mitigate assessments or conclusions concerning the activities of the Central committee, the Politburo or the communists working in party, government and economic bodies in the republics or locally.

We have inherited a heavy legacy. The deplorable state of our lands and economy and the disastrous state of the energy sector ... are not the result of recent years.

Economy

Improvement of the Soviet economy depends to no small extent on how it integrates in the system of the international division of labour ... But the main thing is to work for the convertibility of the ruble ... This matter should not be put off.

We must have powerful export stimuli, and barriers for ineffective import and growth of the foreign debt. There must be mutually beneficial conditions for attracting foreign capital ...

At present, the government is drawing up proposals for the entire set of problems related to economic activity abroad. This applies to expanding ties with capitalist countries, and going over to world prices and settlements in hard currency within the framework of the council for mutual economic assistance. This also concerns revision and introduction of certain correctives in our co-operation with Third World countries.

Agriculture

A few words here about a question that is the focus not simply of discussion, but of real speculation. I am referring to the collective and state farms. People go to the length of saying that the new agrarian policy puts in doubt their very existence. But its purpose is to give equal opportunities to all forms of farming.

Let each of them prove its viability and effectiveness. That is our position of principle. And we certainly reject the demand for "blanket de-collectivisation."

I am convinced that the collective and state farms which go about their business skilfully, which advance on the social plane and provide peasants with worthy living conditions, deserve every support. They will naturally remain an organic part of the renovated Soviet countryside.

Bureaucracy

We are being directly opposed by the bureaucratic sector of the population.

If we do not overcome the resistance of such workers, and there are many in management structures, the situation will worsen.

Chronic shortages

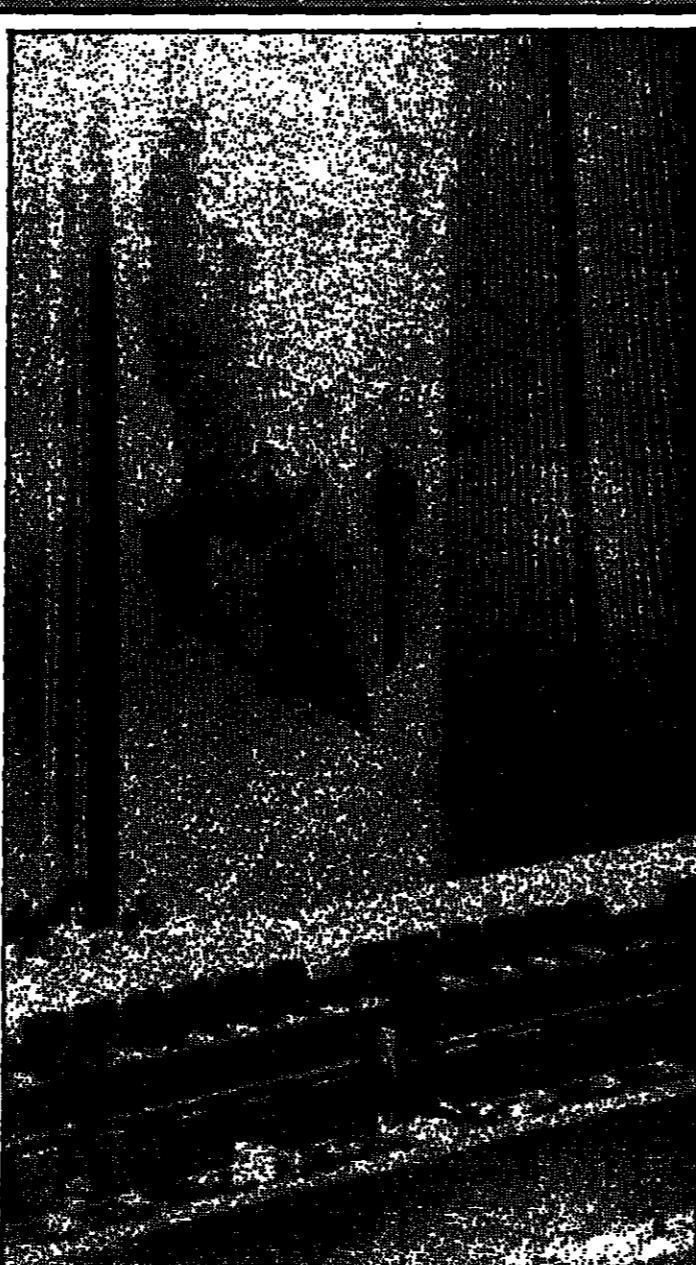
I would subscribe here to everything that is said on this subject and express solidarity with the most scathing criticism. But just fanning emotions won't increase the amount of goods. Yet at the same time, the situation on the consumer market, far from becoming less strained, has in many cases grown more acute and become intolerable.

In any case — and this should be admitted — the consequences could have been less painful if the government had approached the economic reform comprehensively, and had managed to stand up to the pressure of various industries and the old managerial structures that sought to keep their position and maintain the command methods of administration.

Ethnic strife

At present, as we embark on a succession of deep-going changes in our multinational state, we need tranquility, peace and co-operation in the interests of all nations. I hope that this appeal of our congress will be heard in all parts of the country.

What we lived through and reflected upon in recent times, has caused us to realise that the updating of the union cannot be confined to mere, even though highly considerable, extension of the rights of the republics and autonomies. What we need is a real union of sovereign states.



Gorbachev arrives at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses for the opening of the 28th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. (Reuter wirephoto)

Human rights

For all this, human rights will retain priority over the interests of national sovereignty and autonomy. This must be entrenched in the constitutional fabric of the union and each of the republics. Nor must we depart even an inch from this principle, which guides us on the international plane as well.

Eastern Europe

Big changes are under way in Eastern Europe. And when it is said, "it is the failure of socialism," we ask in reply: "What kind of socialism?" the kind that was in fact a Stalinist version. Well, we are getting rid of that ourselves.

Stalin's crimes

The revision of the cases of all the victims of the lawlessness of the times of Stalin's repression has proved to be the most essential element in giving the people the truth of history. The deliberations of the relevant commission of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee have resulted in posthumously rehabilitating the party and civic honour of thousands upon thousands of communists, big-calibre party and government leaders, workers, peasants and intellectuals ... but I consider that we have not yet finished the job. It must be carried on.

Nato will change: Bush

WASHINGTON, July 3. (AP): President Bush is ready to consider scrapping more of the nuclear weapons based in Europe and will urge Nato allies to overhaul their strategy, US officials said Monday.

The officials told the Associated Press that in view of a reduced threat from the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact, Bush is prepared to eliminate 1,470 US nuclear-tipped artillery shells now based mostly in West Germany, and reduce or eliminate 1,560 US nuclear bombs deployed in seven Nato countries.

Three Politburo members who spoke yesterday echoed Gorbachev's self-criticism but also vigorously defended perestroika.

Gorbachev told the congress today that four senior party officials had submitted their resignations, although they had not yet been accepted.

None of the four mentioned by Gorbachev was a major player at the current party congress.

The four included two members of the ruling Politburo, Nikolai Slyunakov and Vitaly Vorotnikov; non-voting Politburo member Alexandra Biryukova; and one member of the second most powerful body, Gumer Usmanov, who sits on the party secretariat.

Slyunakov and Vorotnikov were two of 12 voting members of the Politburo, and Biryukova was one of seven non-voting members.

Gorbachev said that Slyunakov, 61, was very ill and in the hospital. He has not attended the party session.

Gorbachev said that Usmanov, 58, was also resigning for health reasons.

He did not give reasons for the resignations submitted by Vorotnikov, 64, and Biryukova, 61, although Vorotnikov recently lost a job that carried nearly automatic inclusion on the Politburo, that of president of the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic.

Nearly half the Politburo will not seek re-election at the current party congress, officials said today, demonstrating the diminishing importance of the once-supreme ruling body.

Shevardnadze announced he would not run again for the party post, saying he no longer thought Politburo membership was necessary for a minister also serving on the presidential council and other government bodies.

Another of Gorbachev's closest advisors, Alexander Yakovlev, also confirmed he would not try to retain his Politburo post.

And Gorbachev announced that another two full members of the Politburo — Nikolai Slyunakov, Vitaly Vorotnikov — would not seek re-election to the 12-member body.

Last week Politburo member Lev Zaikov announced he would step down.

Hardline communists led by Ligachev attacked some of Gorbachev's reforms and denounced what they called anti-socialist movements in the party.

The shift in Nato thinking among the allies, Britain and France, is least inclined to relax the nuclear deterrent, while West Germany, Italy and the Scandinavian countries want to de-emphasise nuclear weapons without abandoning them, an official said.

The proposed changes in Nato doctrine would not strip the Western alliance of all nuclear weapons. The Bush administration has made a point in its arms-control talks with the Soviets to clear the way for production of a new short-range nuclear weapon, the air-to-surface TASM.

Nato has been reviewing its strategy and some of the results are likely to appear in the communiqué that will be issued at the end of the summit on Friday.

Others, officials said, will be implemented in the field with the race partly determined by what the East does about its forces.

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Germany's set talks on union

Polls on Dec 2

EAST BERLIN, July 3. (Reuter): East and West Germany can dissolve into West Germany simply by declaring it wants to.

Calculations of electoral advantage have divided disparate governing and opposition parties in Bonn and East Berlin over the timing of an accession declaration.

East German coalition leaders accepted the December 2 election date provided two essential preconditions were met.

One was a State Political Treaty and the second an accord between the two Germanys and the four World War Two allies — the United States, Soviet Union, France and Britain — on the strategic status of a future united state.

Soviet opposition to Nato's demand that a united Germany should belong to the Western alliance after unification is the last serious obstacle to a new Germany freed of allied curbs on its sovereignty lingering from the war.

However, ministers agreed at the second "Two-plus-Four" meeting 10 days ago to speed up talks in quest of a pact by November, an implicit nod to Bonn's bris election agenda.

East Berlin settled on December 2 after weeks of hesitation in the face of West German pressure to crown the unity process by December to speed up economic recovery in Eastern Germany.

The first national vote since 1932 would reunite 78 million Germans in a market democracy just a year after a popular revolt dethroned the East German communist regime installed by Moscow after World War Two.

Richard Schroeder, a senior member of East Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), one of four government parties, told reporters that negotiations to forge a political union treaty would begin in East Berlin on Friday.

The talks, aimed at harmonising the two countries' political institutions and laws — especially those affecting property rights — should be finalised by late September, Schroeder said.

East Germany would then vote on October 14 for five state legislatures to restore a federal system compatible with West Germany's and set the stage for December's general elections.

East Germany effectively renounced its independence by turning control of its communist-shattered finances over to Bonn in Sunday's economic and monetary merger.

Party leaders in Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere's coalition agreed at a meeting late on Monday that East Germany should declare its accession to West Germany "very quickly" but no date was decided, Schroeder said.

Under Article 23 of Bonn's

new government in the republic last month after ousting communists in the first free state elections held in communist-ruled Yugoslavia in 45 years.

The nightly television news programme in Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital, said the

Millions allocated for livestock subsidy

Meat imports valued at KD110m pa

THE chairman of Co-operative Societies Union and the chairman of Livestock Co-operative Society Barrak Al Noun has confirmed the importance of support by the government to sheep raisers.

In an interview with a local daily, the official said the government has extended the necessary subsidy to support live and slaughtered sheep prices, pointing that the subsidy sum had amounted to KD12 million during 1983/84 compared to about KD8 million in 1980/81. He added that the total sum which had been extended by

the government in the shape of subsidy for sheep since 1980 had amounted to KD46 million. He commented that this figure reflected the state's concern to encourage sheep farms which are mostly located at Kabad, Sulaihiya, Wafra and Abdali areas.

The government trend for the support of sheep raisers is based on the appreciation of their role as an important pillar in the food production process. He added that the government was keen to provide, veterinary services to the livestock sector,

in addition to providing farmers with sheep pens.

Meanwhile, the official called for the provision of fodder at reduced rates in addition to the necessary hybridisation process in order to obtain the appropriate quality of animals which can withstand and adapt to Kuwait's harsh climatic conditions. He added that the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research could conduct the necessary tests which might serve the hybridisation process in addition to the conducting of other research to protect

animals from disease.

On the other hand, the official called for the extension of financial facilities to sheep raisers through soft loans in order to support their role in the realisation of food security.

He said that local farms can meet about 21.5 percent of the country's requirements of meat, while poultry farms can provide about 14 per cent of the need for eggs.

The official also disclosed that the value of Kuwait's meat imports had amounted to about KD10 million per annum.

Bargaining on security ruled out

(Continued from Page 1)
tinian people and the peace march in the area.

King Fahd and his crown prince, spoke of the Lebanon crisis, stressed that the three-man Arab committee has greatly contributed in the transformation of the Lebanese consultation charter into a working programme for the restoration of Lebanon's unity and legitimacy as well as terminating the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon.

The establishment of the international fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon will enable the Lebanese legitimate to meet the security defensive and social needs of the Lebanese people, the king and his crown prince said in their statements.

They called on all Lebanese to support the legitimate authority of President Elias Hirawi to salvage their country.

King Fahd and Prince Abdalla expressed satisfaction over the new start to solve the Iraq-Iran conflict following the statement it witnessed since the ceasefire in August 1988, stressing that Iraqis were seeking comprehensive peace.

They, in conclusion, called on the Afghanistani Mujahideen to unite their ranks against those who want to harm their struggle.

1,426 die

(Continued from Page 1)

four injured in the accident.

Sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said some cars often try to push through the pedestrian tunnel, under part of a mountain, as a short cut. That adds to suffocating fumes.

In remarks distributed by the official Saudi Press Agency, King Fahd said: "Safety lies with the Hajis abiding by official instructions and rules, which were issued in good time ahead of the (pilgrimage) season."

Fahd said: "One reason why this (casualty) figure is so high is the fact that, to us, it's the first big accident of its kind."

"But I reiterate that it is the inevitable will of God," he added.

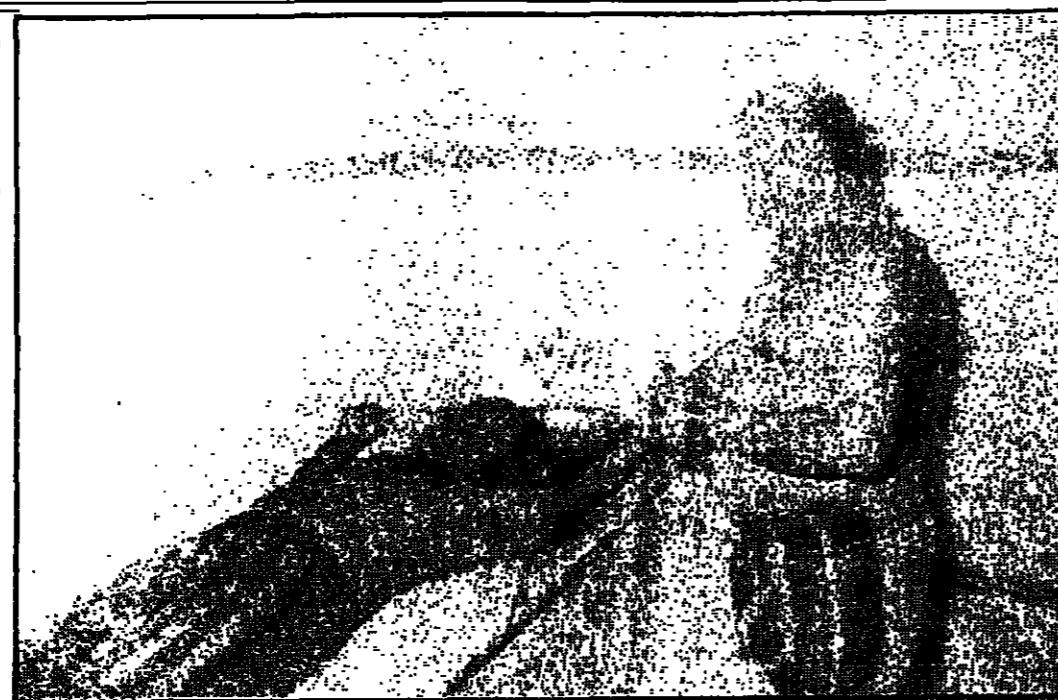
Gen. Abdullah Al Sheikh, director of public security, told the king the incident was "painful" but that the families and pilgrims "have accepted it with faith because it is the will of God," the official agency reported.

Reporters were barred from the general hospital at Sina. Officials there told them that the Interior Ministry's instructions stipulated that they not be allowed to interview or take pictures of victims.

Outside the hospital, some pilgrims waited for word on missing relatives and friends.

Four Egyptian men said they were looking for a friend who has gone missing in the tunnel. One of them said the group was a few metres (yards) from the tunnel when the stampede occurred.

He said their compatriot was two metres (yards) ahead of them and had entered the tunnel when the chaos began.



Public baths still popular

Public baths were previously common in many Arab and Islamic states. Such bath shops provided people with general cleaning services, following a healthy style which benefits their body and spirit. The price of such services could be afforded by all people.

A local daily toured the first public bath in Kuwait and Gulf area. It was established in 1957. Mohamed Hassan, the man in charge, stated that in addition to Kuwaitis, other Arabs visited the bath in the past. He indicated that many alterations which included decorations, expansions and restoration were carried out in 1988. Such alterations have added to the decor of public baths.

One of the patrons at the bath shop, Naser Mubarak Al Otaibi said that he started visiting the bath shop only a month ago, twice a week. He added that he usually went in order to get rid of stress. He pointed out that a good massage would give the body more power besides it is beneficial for blood circulation.

Saad Al Hofaifi who started visiting the bath shop nearly two years ago stated that he visits the bath shop once or twice a month and that he feels very comfortable when entering it because of the cleanliness and good treatment. Pictures show a client (above) getting oil massage and another client (below) having his hair done.

The bathing shop which opens its doors to receive customers from 7.00 am and closes at 7.00 pm includes steam and massage rooms. The bathing shop introduces such services to customers according to a specified price list. Hassan said that a bath with steam is KD 6, a bath with massage is KD 3 and a regular bath is KD 1.50.

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From the courts

Three fined but acquitted of fraud charges

THE Court of Misdemeanours acquitted three persons of fraud but fined each of them KD 100 for opening a money exchange establishment and practicing banking activities illegally.

The court heard that one G.D. handed the three defendants 20,000 Iraqi dinars to be invested and returned when he reclaimed the sum. But the defendants disappeared two months after having their establishment closed by authorities. One of the three defendants was arrested but the other two were still out of Kuwait. They were accused of fraud and cheating customers besides accepting deposits and practicing banking activities which is considered illegal. The arrested defendant said that he opened his establishment in January 1989 but it was closed two months later. He however admitted to the charge of accepting deposits from individuals and violating the purpose of the licence given to him by the Ministry of Commerce.

The court said that there was no evidence that the establishment received money from the plaintiff. But the court said that it is convinced that the establishment was practising activities of banks and violated the laws. The court acquitted defendants of charge of fraud and fined them KD 100 each for other charges.

Nuisance caller acquitted: The Court of Misdemeanours has acquitted a deaf-and-mute man from the charge of using his private telephone line to make nuisance calls to one of the subscribers.

The court heard that the nuisance calls were traced by the telephone service to the line of the defendant, and the astonishment was great when they discovered that the subscriber is deaf and mute.

The defendant told the court through gestures translated by his relatives that he could not use the telephone because of chronic damage of his ear drums and his inability to speak, and provided the court with a medical report on his condition.

The court, suspicious of the validity of the whole case, pronounced the defendant innocent of the charge brought against him, as the plaintiff also

claimed that the voices of the callers were those of people in their twenties.

Thief gets three years: The Criminal Court sentenced a man to 3 years imprisonment to be followed by deportation for committing a number of robberies. Although the defendant denied the charges in the court, the court said that the police investigation was enough evidence to sentence the man. The police interrogator said that the man was arrested for committing a theft and during interrogations confessed carrying out another robbery where he stole cash from a car by forcing open the door. The court said that there is no evidence that police used force in making the man confess.

Smugglers get one year, fine: The Criminal Court sentenced two men to one year imprisonment each and ordered them to pay KD500 as custom charges for smuggling liquor. A third man was sentenced to four years imprisonment in absentia to be followed by deportation from Kuwait for taking part in the smuggling. The sentences were later upheld by the Court of Higher Appeal. The court was told that the first accused was in Iraq when he met with the third accused. The third accused informed him that he had buried many whisky bottles in Abdali area and asked him to take them out and sell them. On returning to Kuwait, he took the second accused and took out the whiskey and were planning to sell it. They were immediately arrested by police and were charged of smuggling and trading in alcohol.

7 years for attempted rape: The Criminal Court sentenced a man to 7 years imprisonment with hard labour to be followed with deportation from Kuwait for attempting to rape a young girl. The court was told that the girl asked her father if she could go to the book shop to buy a book. The accused, who was a friend of the father, asked if he could drop her in his car. The father agreed. But the accused instead of taking her to the market, took her to his apartment. There he tried to rape her. The prosecution charged him of kidnapping the girl and attempting to rape her. The defendant denied the charge was well proved against the man but

charges although he admitted taking her to his apartment. The man supplied the court with a medical report proving he was sexually weak. But the report said he was capable of sexual intercourse.

Three men fined for assault: The Court of Misdemeanour fined three young men for attacking a young man and beating him with the aim of sexually molesting him. The court heard that the three defendants asked the plaintiff to guide them to a secondary school in Khetan. He went with them in their car. But instead of going to the school they took him to a different area and asked him if they could "rape" him. He strongly refused and started crying for help. To avoid any embarrassment and in a bid to get revenge, the three caught and beat him, causing minor injuries. The accused then threw him out of the car and drove away.

Juvenile thief gets one year: The Court of Misdemeanours sentenced a juvenile to one year imprisonment for breaking into a shop. The court was told that the 17-year-old boy was arrested by police for some other crime. During interrogations he confessed carrying out a robbery of a barber saloon. The boy said he forced open the door by breaking it and then stole KD 500 from a drawer. A report on the boy's behaviour said that the boy has been kept at the Juvenile Welfare Home for committing several crimes and robberies. Based on that, the court sentenced the boy to one year imprisonment.

Medical report saves smuggler: A medical report consisting of few lines saved a man from spending 15 years in jail. The man was declared by a medical report as a psychiatric patient who couldn't be held responsible for his actions. The man was arrested at the airport after the customs officials found 3 bags of heroin in a secret hideout in his bag. He was referred to the court and a 15-year jail term looked certain. But the defence told the court that his client was mentally sick and could not be held responsible for his actions. The Criminal Court said that the charge was well proved against the man but

due to his sickness, he could not be held responsible for any crime and thus acquitted him. The court ordered the confiscation of the heroin.

Moonshiners jailed: The Criminal Court sentenced a man and a woman to 49 months each to be followed by deportation for illegally entering Kuwait and manufacturing and trading in liquor. The verdict was later upheld by the Court of Higher Appeal when the two defendants appealed against the sentence. The Court of Higher Appeal pointed out that the verdict of the Criminal Court was legal and in accordance with the penal code.

The court heard that the two defendants were manufacturing and selling liquor. A police officer sent his secret informer to buy two bottles of liquor and supplied him with police money. The two sold him two bottles and the police raided the house and arrested the two. Police found instruments for manufacturing liquor and the monthly capacity was found to be over 90 bottles. Moreover, the two were found to have been staying illegally in Kuwait. The Criminal Court then sentenced the two to four years and one month imprisonment each to be followed by deportation.

2 years for illicit sex: The Criminal Court sentenced a maid and her neighbour to two years imprisonment each and ordered the maid's deportation. The two were accused of having illicit sex. The court heard that the Filipina maid identified as Lita worked with several families and each time was sent back to the maid recruitment office because she was exceptionally "beautiful" and wives were jealous of her. The husbands had to send her back. One day she was recruited by another family, comprising a couple only. This time, the wife was not jealous of her as she was equally "beautiful" and nor did the husband pay any attention to the maid. But the neighbour did. Although he was married, the neighbour established illicit relations with the maid. The relationship was discovered by the employer who woke up one night and called for her. She was not in her room and when she returned he took her to

Re-evaluate financial policies, says Hamad

GCC may be left behind

CHAIRMAN and Director-General of Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) Abdullaif Al Hamad has called on GCC countries to swiftly adopt an appropriate policy to keep abreast with the financial situation in the Gulf and in the international arena in order to keep in line with the world financial developments particularly in the wake of European unity which is scheduled for 1992 and the merger phenomenon prevailing in international markets.

Hamad warned that the absence of appropriate policies will result in the GCC countries losing its geographical and financial privilege and will find itself at the margin of major events in international financial markets.

In a study of financial co-operation among GCC countries particularly in the light of international reality of mergers and acquisitions, Hamad has called on GCC countries to re-evaluate its economic and financial situations and to set up necessary policies commensurate with the new menace.

He said: "Needless to say the GCC countries are enjoying manifold geographical and financial privileges, but new international economic circumstances will affect the relative importance of such privileges."

He added that the merger phenomenon had surmounted geographical, political and cultural barriers which were represented in the past as obstacles before the world funds and commodities exchange. Hence, financial institutions are dealing on international levels and have been benefitted from surmounting financial, economic and political barriers in many countries throughout the world.

He clarified that the total assets of commercial banks in Kuwait for example had amounted to about \$37 billion in 1987 distributed among eight local banks, while the total assets of the other GCC local banks had amounted during the same year to \$148 billion distributed among 43 banks with an average of \$3.5 billion for each bank.

Meanwhile, the study has called for redressing the problems of GCC financial markets.

The study pointed out that the development process could be realised through the review of the institutional structure of these markets and the upgrading and modernising of the management of these markets.

The new international economic situation will help streamline dealing in international markets for both big and small companies.

The study also called for the

setting up of specialised financial corporations to streamline financial operations in the GCC markets in addition to the provision of the necessary competitive atmosphere by creating investment banks and market makers and the setting up of the specialised financial consulting houses which might be capable of conducting the necessary studies, which may be required by the financial markets in addition to the extending of the necessary consultations to investors and to help develop human resources.

All this could be realised through the organising of intensified training courses, the study pointed out.

The study has also suggested the introduction of new investment vehicles including equities, bonds, investment funds and securities in addition to the creation of investment awareness among investors through the information media and through the developing of educational curriculum.

In order to enhance confidence in the financial markets, the study has called for the enactment of the necessary legislations to organise financial and foreign exchange markets in order to protect the rights of investors from the risks of fraud, manipulation and nationalisation.

On the other hand, the study said, although GCC commercial banks were playing a significant role in the financial markets of member states these banks could be considered as relatively small when compared to their counterparts throughout the world.

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The merging of some markets would also help the development process.

The study also called for the

entrance to the Institute of Islamic Medicine.

tre for Medical Sciences in Kuwait. Opened in 1987, the centre was made possible by a grant from the Marzouk family.

The main building and its neighbour mosque incorporated the most modern ideas in Islamic architecture to create a complex that is both serene and beautiful as well as functional.

In addition to out-patient clinics, the main building houses six separate departments staffed by highly trained physicians, technicians and laboratory workers as well as an extensive library containing thousands of books, reference works and manuscripts on Islamic medicine, pharmacology and other related sciences.

An upper floor contains administration offices and a fully equipped conference centre for seminars and meetings held by the OIMS's Board of Trustees.

Research and laboratory work is carried out in the fields of microbiology, pharmaceuticals, pharmacognosy, biochemistry and phytochemistry. In addition, there is a quality control department and a fully equipped and well-maintained animal testing and breeding laboratory.

The centre is also capable of manufacturing its own tablets, capsules and powders from medicinal plants and can prepare medicinal syrups without the use of alcohol, which is banned in Islam.

Special freeze-drying facilities are also available to aid in the formulation of preparations.

The result is a complex that stands as a tribute both to the vision of its founders and to the efforts and determination of its staff.

For Kuwait, as well as for the wider Islamic world, it promises to herald new advances both in the concept of Islamic science and in the practice of the Islamic faith.

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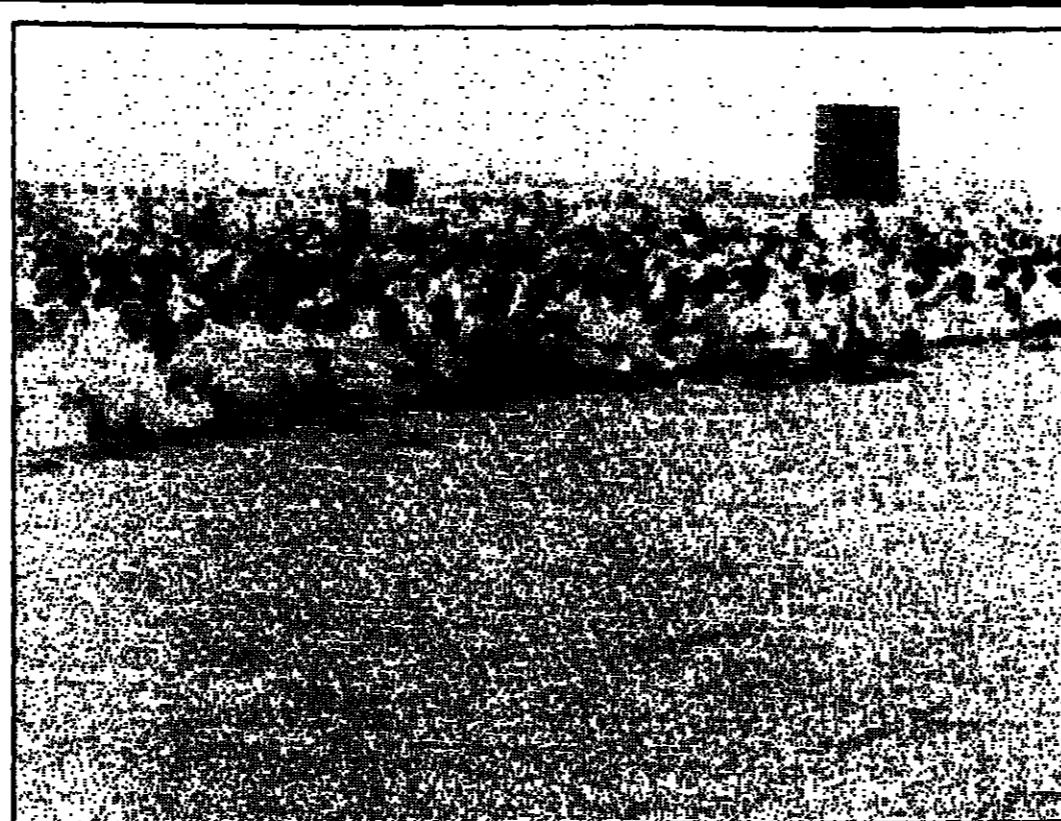
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The result is a



Early morning Eid prayers at the state mosque.



People gather for open air Eid prayers.



Children ride a pony at the sea front.



Families at the fisherman's enclave at the sea front.



Families at the zoo.



Leading a sheep to slaughter.

Low-key celebrations for Eid Al Adha

Solidarity with quake victims, travel season

EID AL ADHA or the feast of the sacrifice is marked by a break of routine in everyday life. In spite of the eight day break in the monotonous working life of most people in Kuwait, Eid this year stayed low key firstly because of solidarity with Iranian quake victims and secondly because this year it coincided with the summer vacations and most people had already left the country.

For those who stayed behind family came first. Relatives and friends

met early in the morning for Eid prayers and the traditional ritual of sacrifice. Children dressed up in their best were the only flowers that bloomed this Eid.

On the eve of Eid people flocked to the confectionery shops to buy as much as possible of the mouth watering temptations. Distribution of sweets is part of the time honoured tradition to mark the holy occasion. One confectioner said that the number of customers this year was

unusually low and attributed this to the travel season.

In the souk one suitcase dealer said that sales were exceptionally good this season as most expatriate Muslims packed up and left for home to celebrate Eid with their families.

A perfume dealer said he sold a lot this season because people bought the perfumes as gifts for families and friends. A client at the market, Umm Saud said she always bought incense and perfume in large

quantities during Eid because it is a tradition to perfume the house in the early morning to keep it ready for the stream of visitors who will come in all day.

Children as usual made the best of the holiday. Public gardens were quite full with children clamouring for rides and sweets. Families spent their time at the sea front or at the zoo and other public places.

Summer flight of capital KD 50 m

Trade almost at stand-still

ACCORDING to banking officials several thousands of travellers leaving Kuwait during summer are estimated to disburse an amount of KD 50 million.

The sources stated that these estimations are built on the fact that the average rate of per capita spending during this season amounts to KD 100. They added that these figures do not include what individuals spend over the average rate.

The total amount of withdrawals at local banks exceeded estimates and sources conclude that this year, expenditures related to summer travel will record an all-time high.

The sources pointed out that large sums of money are wasted outside the country despite efforts exerted by the government to prevent the temporary exodus of citizens during the summer season.

Statistics at the Ministry of Planning for previous years, pointed out that almost half of

Kuwait's population leave the country during summer. This practically brings a near stand-still to commerce, trade, economic and social activities in the country with adverse results on the general economy.

Director of the Public Relations Department at the General Civil Aviation Department, Bader Issa Al Matar said that extensive preparations have been made to provide the travelling public with every convenience and airport staff have been "beefed-up" to speed up completion of travelling formalities.

The official advised parents to constantly keep a close eye on their children as several accidents have occurred in electrical escalators and luggage moving belts due to children being left alone at these facilities.

He called on all passengers to comply with the standard weights of luggage and to desist from "lugging along" suitcases of large dimensions and in excess

of 40 kg. These types of baggage tend to create bottlenecks in the luggage conveyor belts and cause delay of the smooth flow of other passengers baggage, the official said.

With respect to the taxi service, he said that the airport administration has no intention to merge airport taxi services with on "on-call" taxi services provided by local companies. The departure tax levied on each outgoing passenger is accrued to the government's general revenues, and is in no way related to airport maintenance.

The total number of passengers on organised departures is expected to amount to 506,779 during the period June through September 1990. Additional flights will record an estimated 185,534 passengers in addition to about 32,000 passengers aboard haj journeys. The airport will have a total of 8,760 organised arrivals and departures and a total of 912 additional journeys during the same period.

Service priority at NC: Ahmad

NATIONAL COUNCIL member Dr Abdul Rahman Al Ahmad has expressed his genuine gratitude for the confidence entrusted in him by HH the Amir who appointed him as a member of the Council.

He told Al Seiyasah that the selection of elite members of the National Council aims at providing quality services to Kuwait and its people during this key stage of its history.

He said that he will devote all his potentials and capabilities in the service of parliamentary life, under the wise leadership of HH the Amir, and HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister.

He said that the forthcoming stage will be characterised by marked importance as the basic task will be the entrenchment of firm foundations for parliamentary life.

Meanwhile, Council member Hamad Al Twaijri

has also expressed his deep satisfaction at the agreement reached by Council members on a number of set objectives. Priority will be focused on living up to the high responsibility level, reaching unanimous agreement, and placing Kuwait's national interest in the forefront and above all other considerations.

He said that the Council will stand firmly in support of the new young government and will extend to it full co-operation to serve the public interest, which is what the noble Amiri intentions are all about.

He said that the next few days will witness extensive get-togethers by Council members during which unified stances will be reached vis-a-vis different national issues.

Kfaed to discuss \$200m loan with Egypt

Reclamation in north Sinai

CAIRO, July 3, (Kuna): A delegation representing the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (Kfaed) is due to pay a visit to Egypt on July 6 to discuss a \$200 million loan agreement to Egypt to co-finance reclamation of 400,000 acres in north Sinai and to construct infrastructural facilities there.

The delegation, which groups

six experts will make, during its three-week stay here, a comprehensive review of all studies and research on the giant agricultural and construction project and will prepare a draft loan agreement.

Following that visit, an Egyptian delegation representing the Ministry of Works and Water Resources and Ministry of International Co-operation is due to

visit Kuwait to sign the agreement of the project which is scheduled to be completed in four years.

First undersecretary at the Works and Water Resources Ministry Ahmed Mazen, who is also director of the irrigation authority, said this strategic project will add a new delta to the Nile delta and will set up a solid

base for food security deep in Sinai.

In a statement to Kuwait News Agency, Mazen said the project would be of strategic importance and would link the Nile Valley with Sinai as well as foster tourism activities in that area.

He further said that construction in the desert would alleviate the density of population in the

Nile Valley and the delta, and would provide job opportunities for about one million workers.

As for financing the project, Mazen said the cost is estimated at about \$920 million of which the Kuwait Fund is going to extend \$200 million and Saudi Arabia would contribute \$25 million.

Indian decamps with KD 60,000

A FORMER telex operator at the Social Security Establishment illegally transferred an amount of KD 60,000 over a period of a year.

According to well-informed sources, the employee who is of Indian nationality deposited this amount in various accounts in New York, California, India, Bahrain and London.

The Criminal Court was told that the accused managed to gain access to secret code numbers relating to foreign transfers from the office of the securities directors. With these

codes, he despatched a number of telexes to one of the client's financial establishments abroad authorising transfer of amounts to accounts which were in fact in the name of his brothers and himself in the various countries abroad.

The case came to light when the establishment began receiving credit notifications from the banks and companies to which the various amounts had been disbursed.

The Criminal Court in its deliberations sentenced the accused to ten years in jail with hard labour, terminated his services and ordered that he return a total of US \$549,000.

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Rqobah inspects power stations

The Minister of Electricity and Water Dr. Homoud Al Rqobah inspected Monday morning the Shuaiba power station and south Al Zour power station. Minister Rqobah congratulated the staff of the power stations for the Eid and urged them to do their best to face the increasing pressure and loads on the power stations during summer. The minister was accompanied by the chief of operation and maintenance engineers Sadeq Bu-Hamad and senior officials of the ministry. Picture shows the minister at the Al Zour power station.

ARAB TIMES

Thought for today

THE true art of memory is the art of attention. — Samuel Johnson, English writer (1709-1784).

Internal doubts provoked

Turkey faces identity crisis

ANKARA. (Reuter): Rarely has secular but mainly Muslim Turkey, struggling to find an identity in the new Europe, faced such major internal and external policy challenges since Mustafa Kemal Ataturk founded the republic in 1923.

Turkey, shaken by the dramatic East-West changes, fears it could be left out in the cold and forced into the cauldron of Middle East politics.

The end of the cold war has provoked internal doubts over Turkey's future and evoked bitter memories of the breakup of the Ottoman Empire.

It is grappling with major policy setbacks, problems with neighbouring Iran, Iraq and Syria, a growing Kurdish insurgency and continuing enmity with Greece over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea.

"To find a place in this new world, Turkey must accept the situation and realise that whatever it is going to achieve must be through its own efforts," columnist Altan Oynen wrote in the liberal daily *Milliyet*.

Foundations

"Laying new foundations proving difficult," said the respected weekly *Briefing* magazine, referring to Turkey's traditionally conservative outlook on world affairs.

"Unless new perspectives are established in all fields, Turkey runs the risk of increasingly being viewed abroad as just another anachronistic Middle Eastern country," it added.

A major Turkish concern is the possible diminution of the importance of the Nato-Western alliance — the main foreign policy plank on which it rested comfortably for four decades.

In a statement indicating it was against radical change, the top decision-making National Security Council said Turkey would do what was expected of it within Nato, "based on the alliance's fundamental principles and protection of its solidarity."

Turkey, guarding one third of Nato's frontier with Warsaw Pact countries, has the largest armed forces totalling nearly 800,000 in the alliance after the United States, from which it currently receives \$500 million a year in aid.

Fundamentalism

Ankara, also concerned by a growing wave of Muslim fundamentalism, is trying to come to terms with the European Economic Community's indefinite postponement last December of its 1987 application for full EEC membership.

Some Turkish officials still speak optimistically future membership of the 12-state EEC, while recognising the problems of Turkey's economy, a population likely to reach 75 million by the year 2000 and a poor human rights record.

"I would still like to see us in the EEC but, more and more, people are saying we won't get in," one senior Foreign Ministry official said.

"I think we will be with Bulgaria, Hungary and other countries in a future Europe. Eventually we will be on the other circle loosely aligned with Europe," he added.

Some Turks see a European conspiracy against their country, which still regards itself as surrounded at best by potential enemies — the Soviet Union and Bulgaria as well as Iran, Iraq, Syria and Nato-member Greece.

"Europe likes preservation of the status quo," Seyfi Tashan, head of Turkey's private Foreign Policy Institute, told *Reuters*.

"It likes this because disputes with neighbours and economic constraints prevent Turkey's rapid growth and consequently stop it becoming a source of competition for Europe," he said.

Instability

"Europe should avoid causing major instability in Turkey because this would result in major problems in the entire region," Tashan added.

His comments reflect concern in Ankara that has split over from 1920 when the Treaty of Sevres would have carved out Armenian and Kurdish homelands in what is now Turkey. Its major borders were defined later by the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne.

President Turgut Ozal, prime minister for six years after Turkey's third spell of army rule in two decades ended in 1983, has said he sees the country as Europe-Middle East bridge.

"Certainly the Middle East will be crucial (for Turkey) as things are settled in Europe," a Foreign Ministry source said.

"Turkey will have a role. It will be a bridge for East-West and in a very volatile area Turkey will be important," he added.

Millet columnist Mehmet Ali Birand wrote: "There is no middle ground in this (Middle East) problem. Turkey cannot flirt with the West and dodge responsibility."

"An unclear role in the Middle East may push Turkey into unimaginable situations," he added.

Turkey, traditionally cautious when dealing with neighbours, is currently in dispute with Iraq and Syria over sharing waters of the Euphrates, which rises in the Anatolian heartland.

It has also tacitly accused Iran, Iraq and Syria of at least turning a blind eye on their territory to guerrillas of the Marxist Kurdish Workers Party, whose six-year-old insurgency in the rugged southeast has claimed nearly 2,500 lives.

TODAY IN HISTORY

1528 — England experiences its first serious outbreak of the plague.

1700 — Truce is signed in war between Russia and Turkey.

1776 — American Declaration of Independence is passed by Congress.

1779 — French force takes Grenada in West Indies.

1798 — Napoleon Bonaparte occupies Alexandria, Egypt.

1824 — Turkey captures island of Isparta in war with Greeks.

1887 — Britain and Russia reach agreement on Afghanistan.

1910 — Russia and Japan sign agreement on Manchuria and Korea.

1946 — Republic of the Philippines is founded after 47 years of US rule.

1957 — V. Molotov, D. J. Shepilov and G. M. Malenkov are expelled from Presidium of Central Committee of Soviet Communist Party.

1972 — North and South Korea renounce use of force and agree on principles to unify Korea peacefully without outside interference.

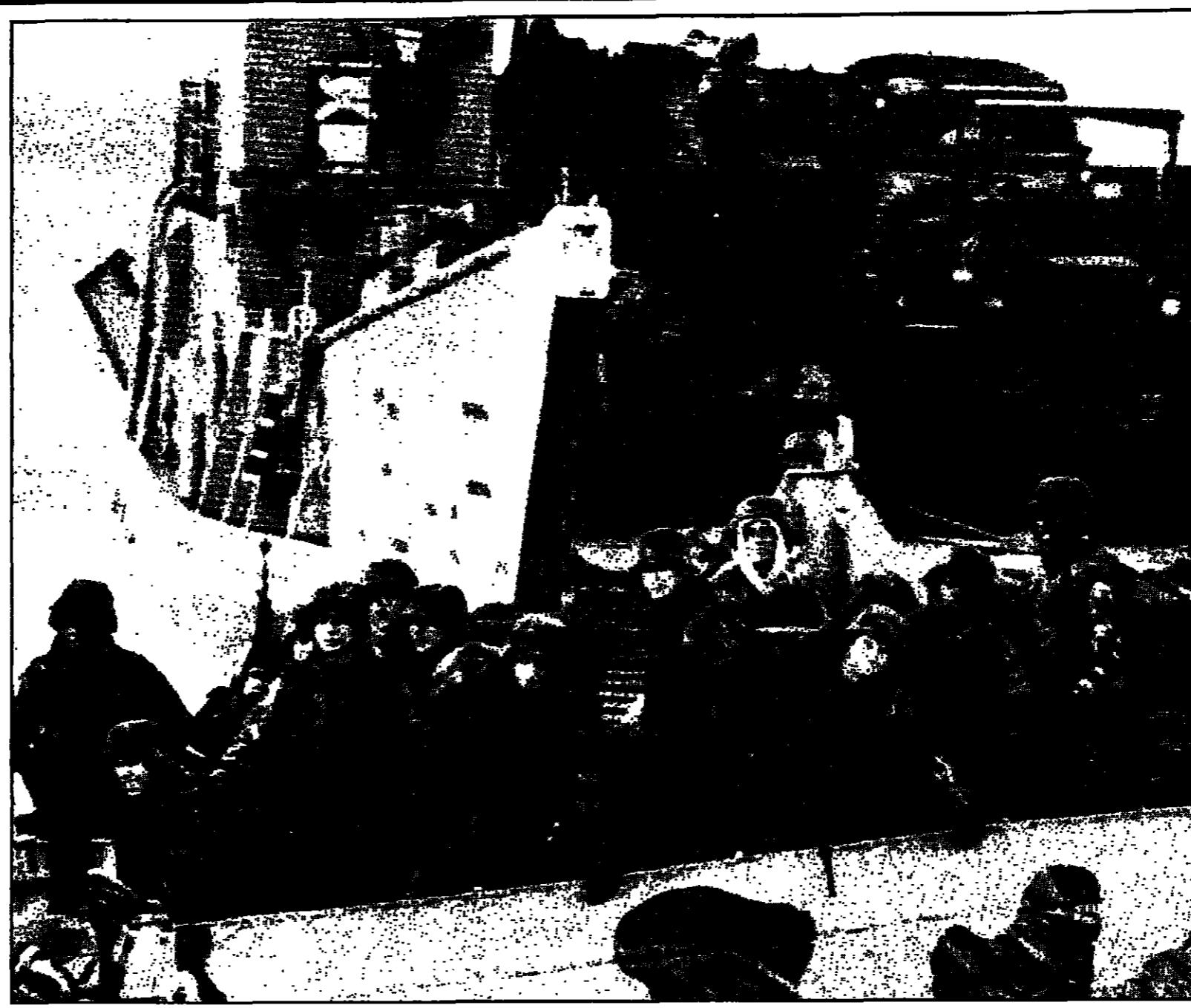
1974 — Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie agrees to military supervision of his government and speed-up of democratic reforms.

1976 — Israeli commando unit travels 2,500 miles (4,023 kilometres) to stage raid on Entebbe airport in Uganda and rescue 103 hostages. Officials say 4 Israelis, 7 of the hijackers and about 20 Ugandan soldiers killed.

1986 — Sikh militants kill 12 people in India's troubled Punjab state in bloodiest terrorism spurt in recent weeks.

1987 — Klaus Barbie is convicted in Lyon, France, of crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment for atrocities he carried out during World War II as local Gestapo chief.

1988 — US naval investigative team is dispatched to the Gulf following US destruction of Iranian passenger jetliner with 290 aboard.



US Marines on an amphibious vehicle to participate in Nato exercises (Reuter wirephoto)

Germany still central to debate

Western alliance is changing

Nato to redefine status

BONN, (Reuter): In the bad old days of the cold war there used to be a saying — Nato was there to keep the Americans in, the Russians out and the Germans down.

Now, with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the thawing of East-West hostility prompting Washington to pull back and Mikhail Gorbachev's Moscow to move closer to Europe, the role of the Western military alliance is changing.

But the German question remains at the heart of the continent's security debate.

Fear — whether expressed openly or not — of a strong, united Germany motivates diplomatic moves attempting to define the new European order. The Soviet Union, with some 20 million dead in World War II, constantly reminds the West of its concerns about the nation that sparked two wars this century.

Initiatives

That is why Nato planned a series of initiatives before this week's summit in London on Thursday and Friday to convince Moscow a United Germany would pose no threat if it became a member of the 16-nation alliance.

On Monday, the Washington Post reported that President George Bush proposed Nato reverse 30 years of defence doctrine and make nuclear arms "weapons of last resort." Nato's previous "flexible response" doctrine was that such weapons could be used at any time.

The Post said Bush's proposal also endorsed radical changes in Nato's traditional "forward defence" deployment in West Germany, which has been on the front-line of the cold war.

The offer of the American president is a signal that Nato and German membership ... represents no threat," said Alfred Dreger, chairman of the ruling Christian Democrat faction in the West German Parliament.

Meanwhile, at the weekend, Nato sources said the alliance had agreed on an outline plan to limit German armed forces and finally to end its cold war with the Warsaw Pact through a declaration of non-aggression.

Kremlin

"This should finally persuade them (the Kremlin) to let us have Germany and smooth the final path to (German) unification," said one Nato diplomat.

While the West seeks to encourage perestroika by making concessions, the German question is also being used in the Soviet Union by opponents of Gorbachev's liberalisation moves.

The regulation of external aspects of German unification has a strong internal political component for us," Gorbachev's adviser on German affairs said in a West German newspaper interview on Monday.

"The conservatives within the Communist Party

resolution to leave the Warsaw Pact, has quietly proposed to Nato being allowed to participate as "observers" in political or non-military committees, a US official has said.

It was a trial balloon and we welcomed it," the official, who asked not to be identified, told the Associated Press.

Meanwhile, US officials, who spoke Sunday on condition of anonymity, said the Bush administration will consider eliminating US nuclear stockpiles, including the artillery shells now deployed in West Germany, only if the Soviets withdraw their troops from Europe. The shells have a range of about 18 miles (29 kilometres).

The proposal is designed to reflect the warming cold war tensions and the weakening of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The officials stressed, however, that a communiqué to be adopted at the end of the two-day summit will reaffirm the policy of using nuclear weapons for deterrence.

The Allied leaders will examine the ageing Nato war machine and make some preliminary judgements about bringing it up to date — but with considerably less firepower.

The Bush administration, in pre-summit planning, has urged the Nato allies to reaffirm the strategy of keeping nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Bush administration, in pre-summit planning, has urged the Nato allies to reaffirm the strategy of keeping nuclear weapons in Europe.

The officials said the summit communiqué could give far more attention to issues other than

are trying to fashion an anti-perestroika case out of it." Nikolai Portakalov told the Bild newspaper.

"To the man in the street, it sounds like: after winning the war, we are leaving the field as losers," said Portakalov.

That is why, he explained, Moscow insists on a united Germany staying out of Nato.

"We are searching for a few compromises accep-

table to both sides, Portakalov said. "But what is absolutely unacceptable for us is united German membership of Nato without (troop) cuts."

Military

The Soviet Union would prefer to see potential German military might checked by a pan-European security structure and the two military blocs dissolved.

Changes

"There will be some changes, but I don't happen to believe it's a bombshell dimension," Bush said in Kennebunkport, Maine, where he is preparing for the conference.

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And yet Bush already has agreed — at the behest of the West Germans — to open negotiations on tactical or battlefield nuclear weapons immediately after Nato and the Warsaw Pact wrap up a treaty to sharply reduce US and Soviet troops and conventional weapons in Europe.

Summit

The officials said the summit communiqué could give far more attention to issues other than

at a meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Last week, West Germany addressed some of Moscow's concerns about German unification by announcing that 1.25 billion Deutsche marks (\$780 million) would go to help finance the cost of the 380,000 Soviet troops in East Germany for the second half of 1990.

The status of Soviet troops in East Germany, the military posture of a united Germany and the size of a combined German Army have been the Kremlin's main worries about a reunited Germany.

The Soviets have so far rejected a united Germany's membership in Nato. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl plans to visit Moscow July 15-16 for talks with Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev that are expected to focus on winning Soviet approval for German Nato membership and Western aid to the moribund Soviet Economy.

West Germany has already backed a 5-billion-mark (\$3 billion) bank credit to the Soviet Union and has been pressing its European Economic Community partners to support an even larger aid package. Bonn denies, however, it is trying to buy Moscow's necessary approval of German unification.

Officials in Bonn have said they want to change only those parts of the West German constitution absolutely necessary for unification. Government negotiators hope to be able to present the second treaty to their respective Parliaments in September.

One of the biggest legal differences between the two Germanys — their opposing abortion laws — will probably be left unresolved before unification, a government spokesman said.

In West Germany, a woman must prove medical or financial necessity to have an abortion. In East Germany, abortions are legal in the first trimester.

The spokesman, who insisted on anonymity, said the differing laws would probably continue for a transitional period, and he acknowledged that meant West German women could travel East for their abortions.

Another point of contention is which city — Berlin or Bonn — will be the capital of a united Germany. East German Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere has said he wants Berlin stipulated as the capital in the final unification treaty, but politicians in the West have balked, and Kohl's government has said the decision must come from a united German Parliament.

ARAB TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1990

Ankara

Mosques dotting the landscape

ANKARA. (Reuter): More mosques are being built in Turkey than schools and increasingly bold Islamic fundamentalists are trying to change the country's character.

From the Aegean to the Iranian border, new minarets defy the secularism enshrined in the 1923 constitution by the republic's founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

Fundamentalists, taking advantage of increased freedoms in Turkey since army rule ended, have infiltrated government ministries, the judiciary and police.

Even the armed forces, seen as the bastion of secularism, have not been immune. Informed sources say about 300 airmen suspected of having links with radical Islamic groups are being investigated by the military.

Construction

Turkey already has some 61,000 mosques — one for every 900 of its 55 million citizens — but the construction programme has not slowed. Officials say about 1,500 mosques are being built each year.

Islamic influence is increasingly evident among the young. At universities, more women students have adopted the pious headscarf of the faithful.

There has been a 100 per cent rise in the number of courses in Islamic studies since the early 1980s.

Commentators say holiday classes on the Muslim holy book the Quran for pre-teenage children have increased. They are believed to be funded by Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Campuses report growing tension between fundamentalists and secularists with occasional violent flareups. One rector said some of his students provoked fundamentalists by playing rock and roll music during Friday prayers.

Fundamentalism in Turkey was given a boost by Iran's Islamic revolution in 1979. Commentators estimate fundamentalists are now about 12 per cent of the electorate.

Revolution

Sami Cohen, a columnist for the liberal daily *Milliyet*, rules out an Iran-style revolution but says the problem seems to be getting more serious gradually.

"It is a growing threat and disturbing for people with faith in Kemalism and loyalty to the principles of the modernisation of Turkey," he told Reuters.

Like communists, the fundamentalists are banned from forming political parties and are watched warily by the army which in the past has acted as guardian of Ataturk's secular principles.

"The politician who needs the help of religion to govern is nothing but a coward," Ataturk said in one of his homilies to the nation.

The army intervened in 1980 to quell extremist political violence after calls for sharia (Islamic law) during a march in the central Anatolian city of Konya, home of the whirling Dervishes sect and bastion of fundamentalism.

The march was co-led by Mehmet Kecceler, now a member of the

AMERICAN

Independence Day

AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

Constitution Burning issue

Amendments rare

By Henry J. Reske

WASHINGTON: By embracing a constitutional amendment to prevent flag burning as a political protest, President Bush is urging the country to journey down a path seldom trod in the 200-year history of the constitution.

But with the Supreme Court standing firm that the First Amendment Guarantee of free speech means burning the flag is a protected form of expression, Bush and other amendment backers have no choice: The constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the Supreme Court has the power to say what the constitution means.

Unless the court changes its mind, a rare occurrence, the only way to change a Supreme Court decision is to change the constitution itself.

Since the adoption of the Bill of Rights in December 1791, the constitution has been amended just 16 times and experts agree those changes have had very little effect on the basic rights of individual US citizens.

Much of the controversy over the proposed flag amendment is not about what it hopes to do — protect a potent national symbol — but about the precedent set by changing the document's fundamental promises of personal freedom.

Bruce Fein, a conservative constitutional scholar and court watcher, called the bid to write an exception to the First Amendment "crazy and very ill-advised."

A.E. Howard, a former Supreme Court law clerk and law professor at the University of Virginia, said arguments can be made that the 14th amendment, enacted after the Civil War to extend constitutional rights to all citizens, and the 18th amendment, which brought about prohibition of alcohol, restricted rights guaranteed in the first 10.

But, he called the arguments remote and said neither amendment overturned a "right guaranteed in the Bill of Rights."

The first 10 amendments, called the Bill of Rights, are by far the best-known aspects of the constitution. The main part of the constitution lays out the three branches of the central government — Executive (the presidency), Legislative (Congress and the judiciary (federal courts, including the Supreme Court)) — and their general powers and authority.

The amendments, including many ideas discussed at the Constitutional Convention but not included in the basic document, were proposed by Congress almost immediately after the states approved the constitution.

The additions aimed to restrict the power of the government and to guarantee freedoms now taken for granted but very rare indeed in the 18th century — the right to criticise the government, the right to a public trial, the right to bear arms and protection from unlawful searches and cruel punishment.

The First Amendment, the one that would be affected by the flag amendment backed by Bush and now before Congress, guarantees perhaps the most cherished of rights enshrined in the constitution.

It states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The Supreme Court in its recent flag burning rulings held that those words mean the government cannot make it illegal to burn the flag, as Congress tried to do last year.

To get around that, the proposed amendment declares: "The Congress and the States shall have power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States."

While opponents have attacked the move as a first step to totalitarianism, supporters of the flag amendment correctly point out the right of free speech is not absolute. Generations of Supreme Court rulings have placed limits on ways citizens can express their opinions.

Slander is against the law, as is inciting a riot. "Fighting words" are not protected, nor is yelling fire in a crowded theatre.

Likewise, the right of protest through symbolic speech has wide, but not absolute, protection.

School children cannot be forced to salute the flag, the court said in 1943, but draft card burning could be made illegal. The court reasoned that the government has a substantial interest in maintaining the draft registration system.

Not so for the flag — in rulings in 1969, 1974, 1989 and 1990, the court said old glory is not immune from being used as a symbol of protest either by words or actions, such as sewing it to the seat of one's pants or setting it afire.

Howard said there were "two perils" in amending the First Amendment.

"One is the danger of example," he said. "To create one exception invites others. That is a dangerous path. The other danger, I think, is the principle that it establishes; the incongruity that one form of expression, clearly political in nature, being unprotected when other political speech is protected."

Fein sees comparisons between the 18th amendment, adopted in 1919, and attempts to protect the flag. "It was a fiasco," he said of prohibition. "It was an attempt to impose a policy that was in temporary favour and the result was a disaster."

After more than a decade of lawlessness and widespread drinking, the amendment was repealed by the 21st amendment in 1933.

"We don't want amendments that deal with light and transient matters," issues that loom large then disappear, Fein said, because that will make the basic document "insignificant."

The idea of the constitution as a living document, written so it can adapt to changing social and political times, is a major theme in US judicial history. Indeed, it is the constitution itself that allows those dissatisfied with Supreme Court rulings to turn to the amendment process.

The process is difficult — two-thirds approval by both House and Senate, then ratification by three-fourths of the states — as backers of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment can testify, but it is not impossible, as 18-year-old voters prove.

Also important is the Supreme Court's adherence to the idea of "stare decisis" — that an earlier "decision stands," and principles it articulates should not change. But the court is not bound to that tradition, as illustrated by two major issues, segregation and abortion.

In 1896, the court ruled that separate but equal accommodations for blacks was acceptable, but in their historic 1954 Brown vs. Board of Education School desegregation case the justices swung around 180 degrees, ruling that separate was automatically unequal and unconstitutional.

Similarly, the court has been changing its view on abortion. Since the 1973 Roe vs. Wade ruling, which generated cries for a constitutional amendment to outlaw abortion, the justices have gradually moved toward more limits on access to abortion and may approve more restrictive state policies in rulings still to come this year.

The lesson, critics of the flag amendment say, is that even though Supreme Court rulings have a long shelf life, they can change with the time.



4th of July fireworks

The White House seen here in front of the annual fireworks display in downtown Washington to celebrate the Independence Day in the US. Fireworks displays usually mark the end of 4th of July celebrations. (File photo)

BY 1787 it was apparent that the United States was far from united. An inflated economy, dissension over foreign policy, the issue of slavery, and state rivalries threatened not only to divide the new nation, but to destroy it.

Americans had no experience of living under a national government. The Articles of Confederation, drafted in 1777, guaranteed each state's sovereignty and independence. Each state had an equal vote in Congress regardless of size or population. Congress could declare war and peace, make foreign treaties, and coin and borrow money — but only with the consent of two-thirds of the states. Amendments to the Articles required approval of all 13 states. Even with such limits on the power of the national government, the states did not agree to the Articles of Confederation until 1781.

By 1786 the United States had

come close to dissolution. Since Congress had no power to levy taxes, it could not obtain any revenue from the states to pay the army. Americans were ignoring pre-war debts to British creditors.

Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, likened talking to the states about money as "preaching to the dead."

In Massachusetts, debt-ridden farmers, led by Daniel Shays tried taking control of the state house without success.

Shays' Rebellion further dramatised the need for a strong central government.

Fighting broke out between several states over boundary claims, and rumours spread that a king would rule the United States.

Much of Europe waited for the

death of the democracy.

James Madison, realising that without change the republic's days were numbered, proposed a convention at Annapolis, Maryland, to discuss and amend the Articles of Confederation.

The Annapolis Convention met in September 1786 with little success.

Delegates from the states

did agree, however, to meet again in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On May 14, 1787,

Eleven days after the proposed opening, 55 men assembled in Philadelphia. Eventually, 12 of the 13 states were represented (Rhode Island refused to send

We the People



The signing of the United States Constitution

A history of the Constitution of the United States of America

(anyone). All present had either served in the army during the Revolution or in some capacity in their state governments. All were well-qualified to produce a constitution that would endure the ages.

Some of the more distinguished delegates included George Washington, James Madison and Edmund Randolph of Virginia; Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris and James Wilson of Pennsylvania; and Alexander Hamilton of New York. Thomas Jefferson, who had penned the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was serving as minister to France, would later refer to the gathering as "an assembly of demigods."

(Another Founding Father, John Adams, was serving as minister to Great Britain).

Eleven days after the proposed opening, 55 men assembled in Philadelphia. Eventually, 12 of the 13 states were represented (Rhode Island refused to send

the upper house (the Senate) to be elected by the first representation in the legislature to be based on population of "free inhabitants" of each state; an executive to be elected by the legislature and an independent judiciary.

The main objection to the Virginia Plan was the advantage of large states over small states. Large populous states, such as Pennsylvania and Virginia, would be allowed more representatives in the legislature than smaller states, such as New Jersey and Delaware.

The New Jersey Plan, favoured by the smaller states and offered on June 14, essentially continued the Articles of Confederation, but gave Congress the power to levy taxes and control commerce. It called for a one-house legislature with an equal representation for all states, a body of executives elected by the legislature and a

judiciary appointed by the Executive Branch. The majority of delegates agreed to the proposals for a two-house legislature, executive and judiciary as outlined in the Virginia Plan, but neither side wanted to yield on the question of representation.

On June 20, the Connecticut delegation proposed that representation in the Senate be equal for all states, regardless of size, and that representation in the House of Representatives be based on population of free inhabitants plus three-fifths of all other persons (the only Constitutional reference to slavery). Many Constitutional scholars believe if the delegates had not been willing to agree on this point, known as the Great Compromise, the Convention would have broken up at that juncture.

The next major issue concerned the Executive Branch.

It was Mrazek who sponsored a bill creating the national film preservation board and who punched through legislation on the colourising controversy.

Mrazek said, "it is difficult when you have 200 years of copyright law based on greed to endorse a fundamental change in that, which would provide moral rights protection for artists."

Both directors agree the only way to protect artistic rights is through political action.

"We don't own our films,"

Spielberg said, explaining that few directors finance their own projects.

At a small luncheon for a

handful of reporters, Spielberg, Levinson and Mrazek presented their point of view.

What they're looking for is a

bill protecting the moral rights of artists.

At the get-together, Spielberg spoke fearfully of film technology, which has played a large part in many of his own movies.

You ain't see nothing yet," he said. "We are terrified of technology. It wakes me up at night. I used to trade on technology to make my movies more effective. Now I fear it because it will make my movies more defective."

Said Levinson: "Today, if we remake a movie, we start all over again. In the future, they can do a remake by using the existing movie."

"Technology will allow

owners to alter all aspects of film.

You can replace actors' heads

and you can put new actors in

because you assume that they're

going to be more current, more

saleable.

"They can ultimately change

the dialogue, alter the content of the film. They can rescore and change the wardrobe. Within a decade you can do all of these things so that film will become no more than a canvas that can be altered in any way, shape or form."

Spielberg added, "In the next

century there's going to be

advancements that are beyond

everybody's imagination.

They are going to go into the

past and recycle old product.

"What we're seeking is respect

for the art form. We feel that film

Several delegates were in favour of a board of executives, rather than one person, and length of term was discussed for four, seven and 10 years. Alexander Hamilton advocated a lifetime appointment, with the successor to be hereditary. At one point, the delegates voted to have a single executive elected by Congress to serve a term of seven years and be ineligible to run for the office again.

The Convention adjourned and a committee met to draw up the Constitution. The first draft incorporated phrases and ideas from the Articles of Confederation, the state constitutions and various other documents. Words such as "President," "Congress," "Senate," "House of Representatives" and "Supreme Court" were introduced into the document for the first time, as was the phrase "We the people." By August 6, when the Convention reassembled, a new Constitution was ready for debate.

Convention members again discussed how the chief executive should be elected and for how long. They finally agreed to a four-year term of office and permitted the executive to run again for re-election. They decided he must be a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time the Constitution was adopted. If he was a naturalized citizen, he had to have lived in the United States for at least 14 years. He must be at least 35 years old when elected, and he would be elected by a group of "electors" chosen by the states.

On September 8, a final committee was appointed to smooth out the last draft for the states' ratification. About two dozen changes had been approved by the Convention. In the final draft, "We the People of the United States" was substituted for the original "We the People of (each individual state). The Convention delegates agreed to this change only because they couldn't be sure which states would endorse the Constitution. Approval of nine state conventions would ratify the document.

On September 15, the Convention was ready to vote on the final draft. Three delegates asked to voice their objections.

New York: recipe for a city's facelift

By Phillipa Neave

NEW YORK: Formerly thought of as Paris with Korean grocers, now viewed as Calcutta without cows, New York has watched its fanciest neighborhoods fall prey to vagabonds, panhandlers, "bag ladies," drug addicts and pickpockets.

Such is generally the welcome for the traveller who arrives at Grand Central Station, the city's vast train terminal located in the centre of Manhattan whose glorious past seems like fiction compared to the drab reality of today. The station attracts everything that is unpleasant about a crowded city, and services remain inadequate to cope with the half-million people who pass through the terminal every day.

The one ray of hope comes from an ambitious, privately led plan which is under way to clean up and refurbish this part of midtown Manhattan. The idea is to restore the area, which is home to some of the world's most prestigious corporations and institutions, if not to its former glory at least into a decent and safe neighbourhood. And the homeless are participating!

Today, given the choice, most people avoid the Grand Central area. But during the station's heyday, the elegant building dating from 1913 and now dwarfed by skyscrapers was the hub of the most fashionable part of town. Those were the genteel days of the passenger train. Says historian Justin Ferate: "Rail travel was very chic and Grand Central itself was most elegant. All the conveniences were there; gentlemen could go to the barber or have their shoes shined, while the ladies could retire to a chamber that was full of nice furniture, to rest or write letters."

Travellers could walk from the terminal directly into elegant



A centre opened recently by the Grand Central Partnership in New York offers the homeless a chance to help themselves

hotels. "These were the wild 1920s, when the likes of (author) Scott Fitzgerald swung through the revolving doors of grand hotels, full of office workers by day, deserted by all but homeless vagabonds by night. Hot-dog stands mushroomed along litter-strewn sidewalks, where peddlers hawk fake gold watches and confidence men lure the naive into impossible-to-win

luring architectural landmarks, such as the Chrysler Building, were left to stand in a jungle of skyscrapers, full of office workers by day, deserted by all but homeless vagabonds by night. Hot-dog stands mushroomed along litter-strewn sidewalks, where peddlers hawk fake gold watches and confidence men lure the naive into impossible-to-win

cards.

Enter a couple of dynamic men with a plan two years ago: The midtown location including Grand Central and measuring roughly 50 by 50 blocks was declared a "Business Improvement District under the management of a non-profit organisation called the Grand Central Partnership (GCP). The

project, brainchild of Harvard graduate Daniel Biederman and lawyer Peter Makin, is considered the most ambitious private effort to renovate such a large urban area.

Convinced by the GCP that a safe and attractive neighbourhood was in their best interests, 204 building owners and 540 retail stores agreed to pay an

extra tax of 9.2 cents per square foot, which, added to city and federal grants, gave the partnership a budget of US\$6.3 million for this year. Explained GCP chairman Biederman: "We identified three main areas in which services should be upgraded: security, sanitation and aid to the homeless."

In co-operation with New York City municipal services, the GCP created its own 30-member, unarmed security forces, a team of 35 sanitation workers to sweep and clean up practically around the clock, and the Homeless Service Centre, which offers meals, showers, job-training and counselling to more than 400 homeless people a day.

The partnership also set up tourist-information booths and a taxi stand where travellers can wait under the eye of a security guard without fear of people trying to steal their bags or hustlers trying to charge them a fortune for hailing a cab. "We also organise public events, free concerts and shows at lunchtime. Office workers deserve to be entertained," adds the 36-year-old GCP chairman.

A big chunk of the GCP's budget — \$1.2 million a year — is set aside for security. Explains Richard Dillon, a former New York City deputy chief of police who heads the private team: "Our officers don't carry weapons and do not have police power, but they have a radio link and work in close co-operation with the police, calling them in when necessary. Last year we dealt with 3,000 incidents and contributed to make 280 arrests." Although it is impossible to stop all crime, the 36-year-old career officer says, the area is now a lot safer. "Our purpose is to be visible and deter criminals, take away the opportunity to commit crimes," adds Dillon.

Crowded trekking

Mt McKinley's rangers seek solution

By Yereth Rosen

without its tragedies. Two Americans plunged to their deaths while climbing the mountain's treacherous Cassin Ridge, according to park service officials.

They were last seen alive on June 1. Their bodies, spotted from the air on June 12, may never be recovered.

A Japanese climber died after being stricken with altitude sickness at the 5,883 metre (19,300-foot) level.

In 1989, six climbers died on the mountain.

Before every climb, rangers brief climbers on the rules. Only a few climbers defy them, but one is more than enough, Seibert said.

Park rules require climbers to take their litter with them when they leave the mountain.

Americans and Europeans argue over who does the most damage to the mountain. A third of McKinley's climbers are foreign, Seibert said, and many Americans accuse them of causing most of the mountain's pollution.

Bruno Wyrsch, of Zermatt, Switzerland, said the hut system in the Alps frees climbers there from the task of carrying out their garbage.

"If you go in Europe in the mountains, you have huts, you stay in a hut. That's very clean," said Wyrsch. "Here you must have tents."

Last month, park rangers distributed questionnaires to climbers returning from the mountain.

The management and staff of AMG wish to congratulate the people and government of the U.S.A. on the occasion of their independence day.



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**Cable News:
10 years
on the air**

By Richard Walker

ATLANTA: When Cable News Network (CNN) went on the air 10 years ago from studios in Atlanta, it was greeted with scepticism and ridicule by the New York-based television industry.

A decade later, the 24-hour news network counts Mikhail Gorbachev, Margaret Thatcher and Francois Mitterrand among its loyal viewers, and the operation has become one of the most profitable parts of Turner Broadcasting System Inc.

Ted Turner, who was known as a regional television broadcaster and sportsman when he founded CNN, said he did so on a gut instinct that the technology had arrived to bring to life the "global village" that had long been predicted.

With Turner's \$100 million media company on the line, CNN went live on June 1, 1980 — with only 1.7 million US homes able to receive its 24-hour daily all-news programme from Atlanta.

Today the network is available in 55 million US homes, and Atlanta has become an international media centre with CNN being broadcast by satellite in 92 countries.

"I didn't really know where CNN was going to start with," Turner said. "I just wanted to get it up there and running and see if it would work here. 'If 10 years ago we could have gone into the future and seen where we are now, I would have been very happy,' he added.

In its first five years CNN lost \$77 million, but the service turned the corner and financial analysts now say it has more than \$2 billion in assets and is the "Crown Jewel" of Turner's media empire.

The news business accounted for almost 60 percent of Turner Broadcasting's \$224.2 million in 1989 operating profits, although it generated only 32 percent of total corporate revenues of \$1.06 billion.

Turner itself remains a highly leveraged company that has not reported a full-year net profit since 1985 because of heavy interest payments and accounting write-offs from entertainment deals.

"Ted Turner thought there was a need for a 24-hour news channel devoted to cable programmers (who) would eventually want programming that was available only on their systems," said Julia Turner, a senior analyst at Moody's Investors Service. She is not related to the television tycoon. "It was a fairly expensive proposition, and it turned out he was right."

Memorable, old-time Hollywood party

Warner's 'celebration of tradition'

By Vernon Scott

BURBANK, California: Warner Bros. got its studios back and to celebrate recently threw the biggest and best party of its kind Hollywood has ever seen.

The sprawling studio complex was transformed on a Saturday night into a vast playground for the lighting of Warner's landmark water tower with the help of the New York-based lighting firm.

In 1972, Warner and Columbia pictures began sharing the traditional Warner Bros. lot, which was renamed the Burbank Studios. Now Warner has it back all to itself.

If people make the party, then Warner's "celebration of tradition" — as the studio chose to call the bash — was the most dazzling ever.

The guest list of 1,000 was

more glittery than any turnout of stars for the academy awards.

Among the leading men were box-office powerhouses Clint Eastwood, Bruce Willis, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Kevin Costner, Harrison Ford, Richard Gere, Lou Gossett Jr., Jack Nicholson and Charlton Heston.

Dazzling beauties included Kim Basinger, Goldie Hawn, Dyan Cannon, Angie Dickinson, Fay Dunaway, Sally Field, Ten Carr, Melanie Griffith and Demi Moore.

The party began with a tram

ride around the backlot city street sets. The trams, filled with celebrities, paused at several sites to be entertained by brass bands, drill teams, chorus girls and brief vignettes from every genre of film — romances, westerns, comedies, dramas, gangster

films, horror flicks and all the rest.

Big production numbers included "Hooray for Hollywood" from "Hollywood Hotel" (1937), "Toot Toot Tootsie" from "The Jazz Singer" (1927) and a medley of "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "Over There" and "Grand Old Flag" from "Yankee Doodle Dandy" (1942).

Guests were then conducted to a sound stage where cycloramas commanded 360 degrees along the walls filled with changing scenes from "Batman" and some of the studio's great musicals — "The Music Man," "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "My Fair Lady."

After almost an hour of cocktails, champagne and hors

d'oeuvres, the guests — men in black tie and women radiant in formal gowns and tons of jewelry — were ushered to stage 18, largest on the lot.

Studio set designers had transformed the cavernous stage into an enormous copy of Rick's Cafe American from "Casablanca," perhaps Warner Bros. most beloved film.

There were 100 tables, each

seating 10, facing an expansive stage with a full studio orchestra.

Dinner and wines were served by waiters in fed headgear to suit the Casablanca setting.

Then the fun began.

Quincy Jones conducted the orchestra, followed by Eastwood

welcoming the guests and introducing hosts Michael Keaton and Basinger.

Steven Spielberg, who co-

produced the show with David

Wolper and Jack Haley Jr., introduced former president Ronald Reagan, who made more pictures for the studio than any other living star.

Reagan presented a montage of Warner Bros. top films of the past 65 years.

Cips were flashed onto three theatre-sized screens, featuring shots of memorable faces from the past: Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Olivia De Havilland, Humphrey Bogart, Jimmy Cagney, Edward G. Robinson, Glenda Farrell, Peter Lorre, Sydney Greenstreet and uncounted others.

Goldie Hawn introduced a series of clips from musical pictures with songs by Harry Warren, who wrote more hits than any dozen contemporary composers.

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"Hospitality is Our Business"

Uneasy alliance with the documentary

Foundlings left out on the doorstep

By Ivor Davis

HOLLYWOOD stars often mouth pious sentiments about wanting to do meaningful movies — films with a message, films that will change public attitudes. Sometimes they practice what they preach. "Silkwood" (1983) and "The China Syndrome" (1979) were two films that made powerful statements about the nuclear industry's lack of adequate safety precautions. Director Costa-Gavras, an old hand at the message business, revealed America's covert involvement with a repressive Latin American dictatorship in "Missing" (1982).

But all too often on the way to the message dramatic license intervenes. Entertainment values take precedence over journalistic ones and truth is held hostage to box-office profits. It is at this point that the documentary enters the arena.

In Canada the documentary is perceived as almost a national trust. The government sponsors many of these real-life projects through its National Film Board. The public willingly pays to see documentaries and enthusiastically debates their merits. In Europe documentaries are a healthy part of the cinematic diet. But in the United States documentaries aren't even step-children; they're foundlings left out on the doorstep, destined never to come in from the cold.

There are not many places that show documentaries in the United States. Commercial television networks seldom give them airtime. This is because good documentaries by their very nature are controversial and controversy is a word that gives network executives night sweats over ratings and lost advertising revenues. In addition, very few cinemas screen them.

Occasionally, a documentary that is pure entertainment will come along and make the crossover into the commercial market. One such example is last year's "Roger & Me," a satirical look at the auto industry in Flint, Mich. It was ignored by the Academy at Oscar time because



Prisoners Silvia Baraldini, Susan Rosenberg and Alejandrina Torres.

it did not adhere strictly enough to the classic documentary form. But had it stayed within those narrow guidelines, it probably would not have been entertaining enough for general distribution. How's that for a catch-22?

This year "Superstar," a new documentary on the life and times of Andy Warhol by Oscar-winning documentary filmmaker Chuck Workman, also looks like a candidate for making the commercial crossover based on the strength of Warhol's name and the devotion of the pop-art crowd to this eccentric artist.

But it's the serious sociopolitical documentary that wants to stir people up and change society. While it's often an uphill battle, some continue to fight despite the obstacles. For example, it is to PBS' credit that they are in their third year of a superb documentary series called "P.O.V." (a cinematic term meaning point of view). This season the series begins June 26 with a powerful feature-length film that is one of the best arguments for bringing more of this controversial genre to both the small and large screens.

"Through the Wire" tells the

horrifying story of three female political prisoners who were subjected to sophisticated forms of psychological torture, sensory deprivation, sexual humiliation and isolation while incarcerated. The setting is a special underground "prison within a prison," not in Iran, Turkey or Chile, but in Lexington, Ky., under the auspices of the US Bureau of Prisons.

The movie received lots of much-deserved attention at film festivals in Berlin and San Francisco. It won Best Film at both the New York and Munich documentary film festivals. It will be shown this month and next at limited engagements in cities such as Portland, Ore., Seattle and Los Angeles.

In the spring of 1987 New York-based filmmaker Nina Rosenblum stumbled onto the story when an attorney asked her to edit a videotape of an interview with a client. The client was a jailed political prisoner named Susan Rosenberg, who was housed with two other women in what was known as the Female High Security Unit at the Federal Correctional Institution in Lexington.

similar crimes.

Torres, the wife of a Protestant minister, was a member of a radical Puerto Rican independence group. She was convicted of sedition conspiracy to bomb a US military installation and sentenced to 35 years, also with a recommendation against parole.

Baraldini, the daughter of an embassy official, is an Italian citizen who came to the United States when she was 14. She was convicted of conspiracy and racketeering in connection with a prison escape and sentenced to 43 years.

In her film Rosenblum is not concerned with questions of the women's guilt or innocence. She simply wants to show the inhumanity and inequity of their treatment in prison. The special unit in which the women lived was originally a glaring all-white world: Ceilings, floors and walls were painted white and bright lights were kept on 24 hours a day. As a result, the women's eyesight suffered.

At night they were awakened every hour and when they complained, the interval between wakings was decreased to every 45 minutes. There was 24-hour surveillance by cameras and/or wardens (sometimes male), even in the showers. The women were subjected to daily strip searches. Outdoor exercise was limited to one hour a day in a small wooden pen. Contact with the outside world was not permitted except for a once-a-month visit with family members through a glass partition.

None of these women had murdered, terrorized or kidnapped anyone. Yet they received the kind of treatment usually reserved for those who commit the most heinous crimes. They were, instead, all leftist activists who had refused to renounce their political affiliations. That, asserts Rosenblum, was their real crime.

"This was no about punishment," she said on a recent visit to California to promote the film. "This was about politics. There's no question in my mind that these women were subjects in an experiment."

After being in the unit for



Through the Wire' producer-director Nina Rosenblum.

about a year, Baraldini developed a pelvic lump. She asserts that prison authorities thought it was a ruse to get out of prison and ignored her complaints. Only after her lawyer sued did prison authorities send her to a doctor who discovered she had cancer. She had to undergo two operations. Since then Baraldini has been moved to a New York correctional facility but has still not received follow-up medical care for her condition.

Torres developed a heart condition during her confinement in the unit. Before and after pictures show her to have aged alarmingly.

A segment Rosenblum

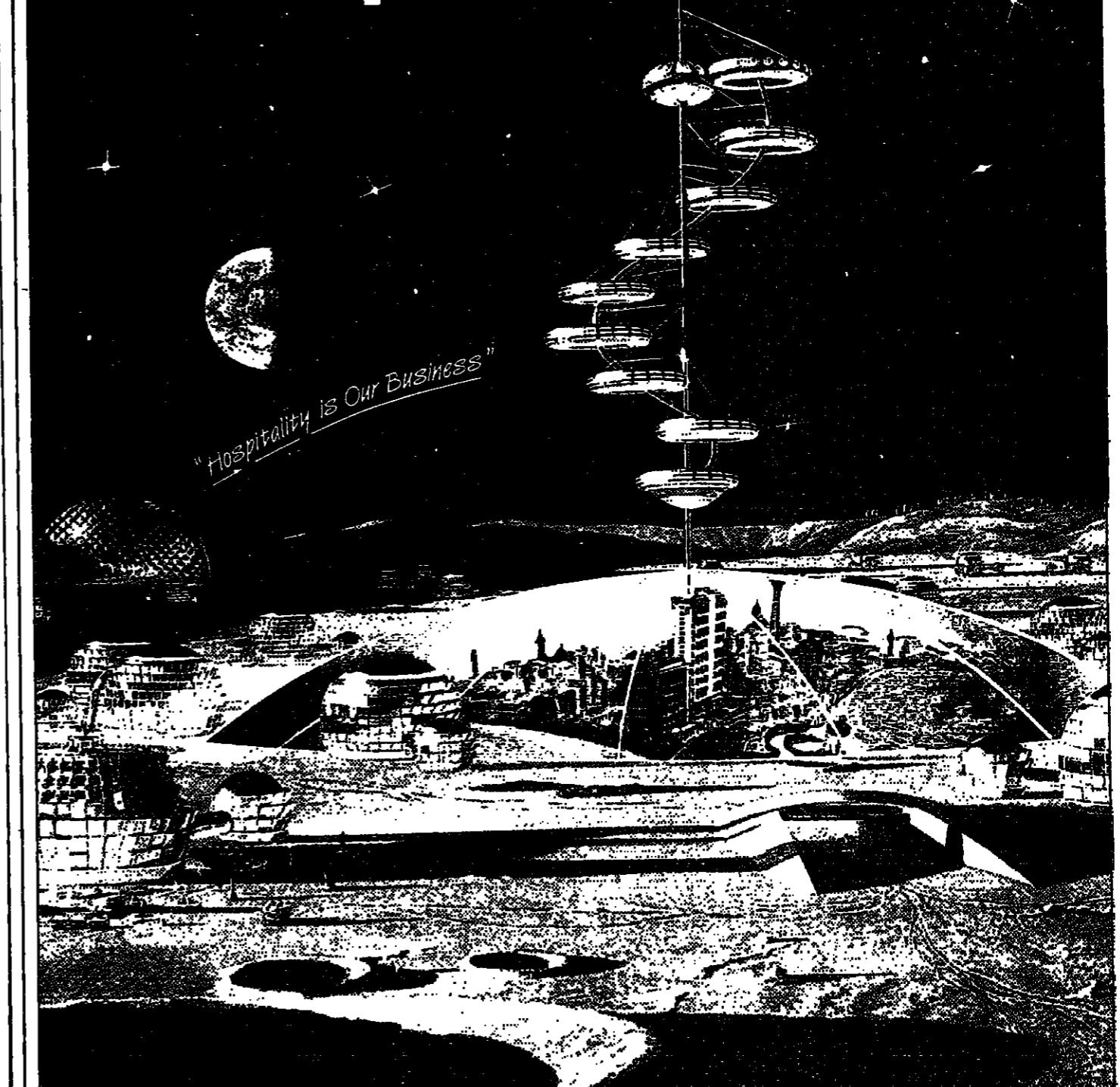
prepared for ABC's "20/20" on the subject was killed at the last minute because it was considered too explosive. She later did a report on NBC's "Today," which provoked a public outcry and led to the making of the documentary.

As word of the women's plight spread, a coalition composed of the prisoners' families, Amnesty International representatives, prison-reform groups and psychological experts on torture condemned the prison for using isolation and surveillance techniques and other experimental methods of "breaking down prisoners."

In July 1988, just months after Rosenblum interviewed the

Bureau of Prisons.

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Juveniles Giving kids a second chance

By Kristine Morrill

DELAWARE CITY, Delaware: An afternoon outing on a boat to troll for trout and check crab pots may not seem like strict punishment, but the three youths were not exactly happy about being out in the cold and damp on the Delaware Bay.

The presence of Mike, Theop and Howard on the fishing boat meant the three had misbehaved that week. The teens, who attend the Delaware Bay Murine Institute Programme for Juvenile Offenders, were being punished and were not allowed to join their other classmates for another outing.

"The bonding is better in bad weather," said Philip McKee, director of operations for the institute's programme in Lewes.

Making the teens spend an afternoon working on the water is just one instance of what makes the institute different from traditionally restrictive juvenile programmes.

The institute has operated programmes in Lewes and Delaware City for mostly non-violent youthful offenders since 1985. Its parent company, American Marine Institute, was founded in 1967 in Boca Raton, Florida, and runs similar water-based programmes in seven other states, most along the east coast and the gulf coast.

States contract for the programme's services, usually paying a per-student fee. The cost of \$30 per student in Delaware is roughly the same as other state programmes and officials emphasised that community-based programmes like this are better in the long run.

Those affiliated with the institute say they expect teenagers to make some mistakes -- which is why Mike, Theop and Howard found themselves on a boat, on a rainy afternoon, trying to stay warm.

In keeping with the programme's philosophy, the juveniles -- 20 in Lewes and 20 in Delaware City -- are afforded little time to sulk. McKee managed to interest Mike, Theop and Howard in a marine knot-tying contest.

In addition to regular academic courses, the youths are taught about seamanship, sailing, power boating, marine science and aquatics. Delaware City juveniles plan to grow sea grass in a greenhouse.

The juveniles enter the programme for varying lengths of time, either as part of their sentence as an alternative to incarceration or, with parental approval, they are sent by their schools or law enforcement officials before they are convicted of any crimes.

"These kids weren't successful in public school for one reason or another, either truancy or aggressive behaviour," said McKee. "We're doing things to make these kids care."

McKee notes with pride that during March the students in his programme had only two unexcused absences from school.

Oddly enough, McKee, and his counterpart at the Delaware City programme, Jeff Holsinger, aren't trained psychologists. McKee is a marine biologist and Holsinger has a similar background, as do most of the people who work for AMI.

One of the founders of the institute, Robert Rosof said in an interview from company headquarters in Tampa, Florida, that he hit upon the idea of creating a programme around a murine atmosphere while working in oceanography.

"I had no more interest in kids other than my own ... but I was doing work in oceanography and knew we could always use some strong backs," he said. "I had no fear, quite frankly, of the juveniles."

Many of those who join an AMI programme suffer from a lack of motivation and low self-esteem, he said. They usually are not hardcore criminals, but instead have had run-ins with police on crimes ranging from drugs to auto theft.

"We asked all the kids in the marine institutes about how important it was to do their very best," said Rosof. "Eighty-five per cent of the kids we tested didn't think it was very important to do their best -- that's a shocker -- and it's part of our job to get them to believe in themselves and have that value."

Missy, who has been in the Delaware City programme five months, is a typical participant. At 17, she has spent most of her life in state institutions for youthful offenders.



Female Florida panther wearing a radio tracking collar

Panthers Recovery

By Jim Harpster

OCHOPEE, Fla. (CSM): Jogging along in the wake of baying hounds, Deborah Jansen figures she logged more than 100 miles of bushwhacking travel last winter -- through the saw grass, palmetto, and cypress strands of Big Cypress National Preserve in south Florida.

For all her efforts and those of the houndsmen she accompanied, however, they managed to capture only a single Florida panther -- and even that was something of a surprise.

Miss Jansen is a wildlife biologist who directs Big Cypress's field efforts on behalf of the Florida Panther Recovery Programme. It's intended to return a viable population of panthers to what remains of their one-time habitat -- a region greatly diminished by highways, urban development, and farming.

Only 30 to 50 of the animals remain in the wild, most wildlife specialists agree. One major activity involved in the recovery programme -- and the one that requires the 112-pound Jansen to frequently scramble through the

thorny brush of the nation's first national preserve -- involves the capture and placement of radio collars on as many of the surviving cats as possible.

Two years, only two panthers have been collared within Big Cypress's 714,000 acres of semitropical wilderness. Telemetry monitoring of these animals demonstrates that one died (of rabies) and the other has moved off to open lands to the east.

These developments are a profound disappointment to Jansen and her Big Cypress colleagues who urgently want a resident population of cats here.

But on a broader basis, there is another premise that is nothing if not encouraging. It suggests that the endangered Florida panther is doing better overall than some politicians, land managers, and sectors of the popular press might have one believe.

"I won't say that we have viable wild population of Florida panthers," says Buck Thackery, who oversees the preserve's Natural Resources Management Programme. "But we can say that there are panthers in the wild

here in south Florida, that they're reproducing, that there are young entering the population, and that they seem to be healthy."

Like the grizzly bear of Yellowstone National Park, the California condor, the black-footed ferret, and a few other species, the Florida panther is the focus of an effort that has caught the attention of environmentalists, hunters, wildlife biologists, and others.

Mystique and media attention are largely responsible for official and public fascination with the panther. This tawny, lithe animal is of high intelligence, has long been the stuff of folklore, and is the largest surviving predator of the southeastern United States.

"Just consider," says biologist Sonny Bass of neighbouring Everglades National Park, "that for 200 years there was an active campaign to eradicate them. And in spite of that, for a few of them to still live in the wild here in eastern North America, that's pretty remarkable!"

The panther was a bounty animal as late as 1958. (Hunters

were paid for each one killed.) It was later placed on the first federal endangered species list, and became Florida's official state animal in 1982 -- the same year the recovery programme was launched jointly by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the National Park Service.

These agencies administer more than two million acres of contiguous area that includes one state preserve, a national refuge, Everglades National Park, state conservation lands and Big Cypress National Preserve.

Despite the impressive dimensions of these public lands, the cats by and large prefer other haunts. A majority of the surviving panthers appear to reside in and circulate on private land north of busy Alligator Alley (State Route 84).

Biologists say those places have less traffic, fewer intrusions, and fewer survival threats to the panther, while offering even more prey than the public lands to the south.

Gambling: new addiction

By Laurel S. Walters

BOSTON: Place your bet against drugs. That's the message some schools and youth organisations are sending to teenagers by sponsoring casino nights as drug prevention activities or anti-drug fundraisers.

When Andover High School in Andover, Mass., held a "Gambling Night" as an anti-drug activity last year, some members of the community criticised the sponsors for promoting one addictive behaviour to replace another. Their concerns may well be valid.

According to a number of people who track trends in youth behaviour, gambling-related

problems are overtaking drug addiction as the most prevalent problem among teenagers.

"We will face in the next decade or so more problems with youth gambling than we'll face with drug use -- particularly illicit drug use," says Howard Shaffer, director of the Centre for Addiction Studies in Cambridge, Mass.

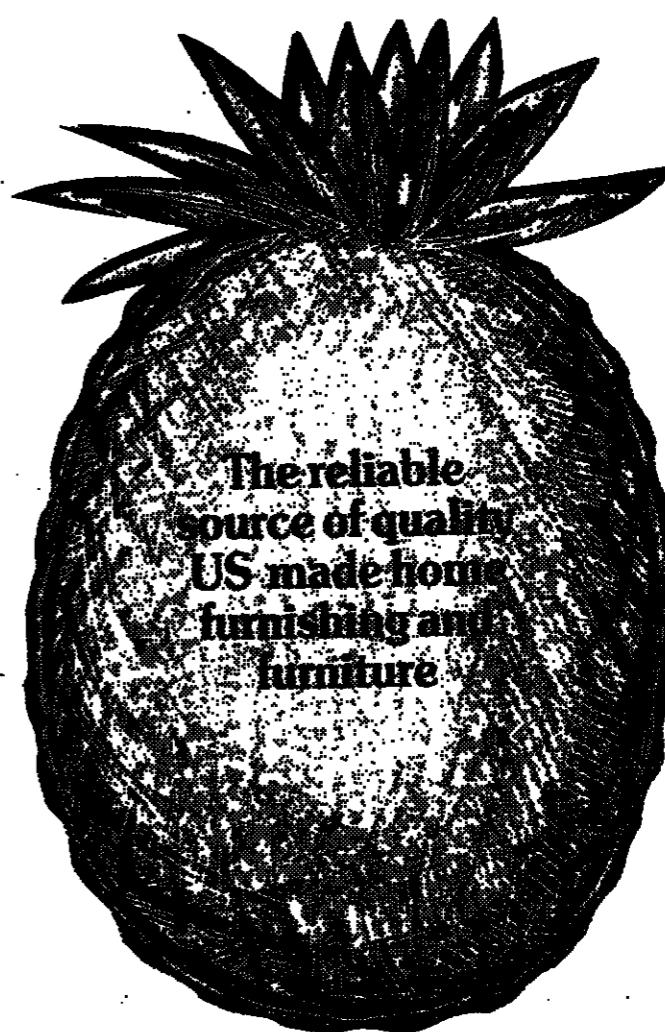
In fact, the 10th annual study by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research recently found that illicit drug use has decreased among young people.

"There's now ... social pressure to avoid illicit drug use. But simultaneously there is tremendous social pressure to gamble and to participate in the lottery," says Dr Shaffer.

Durand F. Jacobs, a psychologist who has done extensive research on teen-age gambling, calls gambling "the growing addiction of the 1990s." According to Dr Jacobs, "the favourite bet for high schoolers is the lottery."

"Although it is illegal for people under 18 to buy lottery tickets in most states, enforcement is generally lax. California has thousands of automated lottery ticket vendors, says Jacobs. "It's kind of like the cigarette machines where nobody's monitoring the sale of cigarettes to juveniles."

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Jonathan Jason and Kim Burnsworth are two of 21 people who screen videos sent to 'America's Funniest Home Videos.'

Student exchanges

Asians dominate

By Lucia Mowat

NEW YORK: American colleges and universities are receiving many more applications these days from Eastern European and Soviet students. Chinese students, too, are applying in great numbers—despite a pledge by their government to enforce limits on study abroad.

Under perestroika, Russian universities are free to negotiate student-exchange programmes for the first time without Moscow's approval. In some cases the programmes are still being set up. "We have Soviet delegations arriving almost every other week—I think (the airlines) will soon open a direct Moscow to Minneapolis connection," says Robert Kvavik, associate vice-president for academic affairs at the University of Minnesota.

The annual flow of foreign students to the United States—some 366,000 at last count—will never alone correct the US trade imbalance. But at a time when most American products face stiff global competition, a US college or university education continues to star as one of the nation's strongest exports.

About one-third of those who study outside their home countries choose the US. The list includes such well-known leaders as Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

"The US is still the place to study," says Martin Limbird, president-elect of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA).

The number of foreign students in the US has grown steadily, though at a slower pace now than in the late 1970s, says Dr Marianthi Zikopoulos, director of research for the New York-based Institute of International Education (IIE). She says two-thirds of the student arrivals choose public colleges and universities. Ninety per cent come with private financing. An increasing proportion is graduate students. Engineering is the most popular field of study, followed by business and management.

they don't have family members here who would foot their bills."

Currently foreign students can work up to 20 hours a week in any job on campus. Anything from a family emergency to a sudden currency devaluation or political shift back home can sometimes net exemptions from the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). President Bush's new executive order on Chinese students, for instance, protects them from deportation until January 1994 and allows them to work in the interim.

The INS generally takes the local job market into account, too, in exemption decisions. "When jobs are plentiful and times are good, immigration officials tend to be kinder," says Ray Boxer, associate dean of students at New Jersey Institute of Technology. That institution has the highest proportion of foreign students—23 per cent—of any in the US.

"A lot of students feel that once they're here, they should be allowed to work," says Joel Fleischer, co-ordinator for International Student Services at Miami-Dade Community College. That college, which has a large number of Caribbean and Central American refugees, draws more foreign students than any other US institution.

NAFSA, which bears many foreign students' concerns firsthand, wants to extend the weekly limit on student job hours to include off-campus work.

Jerry Wilcox, who heads up the group's government regulations advisory committee, says the INS is considering a study looking at the impact of such a change.

Dr Wilcox says Nafsa would also like to see work prospects opened to the many able and trained spouses of foreign students. "All they can do is watch soap operas," he says. "That may improve their English, but it isn't likely to improve their impression of the US."

Many foreign students stay on for an extra year of practical training in their fields. Foreign student advisers view such a job experience as important to the learning process.

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Tensions simmer below the surface

By Laurel Shaper Walters

BOSTON, (CSM): The ivory tower is crumbling.

Life on college campuses is increasingly disrupted by rising crime rates, racism, sexism, and alienation, according to a report by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The report, titled "Campus Life: In Search of Community," says the strains of change in society are taking their toll on college communities.

Responding to the report's conclusions, Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz, the author of "Campus Life," says she hopes "there will be more leadership in colleges both in redefining what the intellectual purpose of college is and trying to confront ahead on the use of college as a steppingstone to career."

The report was conducted in collaboration with the American Council on Education, an umbrella group of higher education organisations. In the study, researchers visited 18 college campuses during the past year and interviewed students, faculty, and administrators. Written questionnaires were answered by 382 college presidents and 355 other administrators.

The college presidents listed substance abuse (primarily alcohol), student apathy, crime, inadequate facilities, and race relations as the issues of greatest concern.

Student leaders at various colleges across the country, however, told the Monitor that their concern focuses on faculty-student relationships. They seem less concerned with issues of crime and substance abuse, for example.

The report points to "tensions just below the surface." Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation, writes in the preface:

"The idyllic vision is routinely portrayed in college promotional materials often masks disturbing realities of student life. On most campuses," he continues, "expectations regarding the personal conduct of students are ambiguous, at best."

Historic changes in the governing structures of colleges have created this ambiguity.

"Essentially what good colleges do today is say, 'Here are the risks if you drink too much, here are some sexual risks, but you make up your own mind about how you're going to act,'" says Michael Moffat, associate professor in anthropology at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J.

In loco parentis, the concept of college officials serving as substitute parents, was ushered out in the 1960s when students insisted on taking responsibility for themselves. Since that time, guidelines for balancing freedom and responsibility have been only vaguely defined. Dr Boyer suggests that

Arts

Freedom dispute erupts

BOSTON (AP): "It hurts, but a growing number of the nation's arts organisations are forgoing government grants because the money comes at too great a price—the loss of artistic freedom."

The National Endowment for the Arts, a government-funded agency, is embroiled in a dispute between free expression and a campaign against obscenity.

"There are a great many literary magazines that can't afford to...act on principle. But we had to make a statement," said editor George Plimpton of the Paris Review, a literary journal which recently declined its \$10,000 in NEA funds.

The Gettysburg Review, a literary publication, last week also declined a \$4,550 grant. It joined an illustrious crowd of refuseniks that includes the New York and Oregon Shakespeare festivals and Paul Zimmer of the University of Iowa Press.

"Paul Zimmer, George Plimpton. These are people of great conscience, intelligence, wisdom and humour," said Liam Rector, executive director of associated writing programmes of Norfolk, Virginia.

Plimpton said the review couldn't accept the 1990 grant because in its present form, "it is very dangerous." His opinion was shared by others among the 2,000 artists nationwide who received grant packages this spring.

Recipients were asked to sign letters promising not to depict "sadomasochism, homoeroticism, the sexual exploitation of children or individual engaged in sex acts and which, when taken as a whole, do not have serious literary, artistic, political or scientific merit."

The clause suggested censorship to officials at the Oregon Shakespeare festival, which on June 18 sent a letter rejecting its \$4,500 dollar grant.

"We're talking freedom of expression here, freedom of speech," spokeswoman Deborah Elliott said in a telephone interview. "We do not feel it's the government's role to step in and make a decision as to what is acceptable and what is not acceptable in the arts."

Campus life

Responses From College Presidents

CAMPUS LIFE ISSUES OF GREATEST CONCERN

Percentage of presidents listing each response as to more than 100% because of multiple responses. Top 10 responses for categories shown.

	Research and lectures/grading	Student activities
Substance abuse (primarily alcohol)	51%	50%
Intercultural/intercultural relations	32%	22%
Campus security and crime	31%	19%
Inadequate facilities	19%	16%
Student apathy	12%	14%
College costs/affordability	11%	12%
Lack of appreciation for differences	11%	12%
Student stress/overload	10%	12%
Recruitment/recruitment of minorities	9%	11%
Budgetary constraints	9%	10%

ONE CHANGE THEY WOULD MAKE

Top four answers in each group

Research and
lectures/grading

Student
activities

Top four answers in each group

Research and
lectures/grading

Student
activities

Top four answers in each group

Research and
lectures/grading

Student
activities

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Student
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Top four answers in each group

Research and
lectures/grading



Thousands of Egyptians prostrate themselves in the street during Eid Al Adha dawn prayers in Cairo yesterday. Muslims traditionally slaughter sheep to commemorate Prophet Abraham's sacrifice for his son. (Reuter wirephoto)

Israeli envoy to Cairo resigns

Shamir asks for Egypt's help

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 3. (Agencies): Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Shimon Shamir, announced his resignation today over policy differences with the right-wing government formed last month.

Shamir, a professor in Middle East history, is the third Israeli ambassador appointed to Cairo since a peace treaty was signed in 1979. He is the first to step down in political disagreement.

"There is too wide a gap between my views and that of the new government," Shamir's letter of resignation said, according to Israel Radio.

Shamir was named to the post in August 1988 by then-foreign minister Shimon Peres of the left-of-centre Labour Party.

A new government led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc was formed June 11 after a Likud-Labour coalition collapsed in March over differences on peace moves. Ambassador Shamir and the prime minister are not related.

The ambassador had nothing to do with the stalled Middle East peace process, in which Egypt has tried to mediate between Israel and the Palestinians.

"My resignation isn't to say there are no chances for this process succeeding. To the contrary, I would very much like to see it advance," he said.

"My decision to resign came the day the new government was installed. It is a question of my overall world view compared to the overall platform of the existing government," Shamir added.

Shamir said the new foreign minister David Levy of Likud, tried to persuade him to stay on. "But after I explained my motives, I don't know if he agreed but I have the feeling he understood," he said.

The Haaretz daily noted that since the new government took office, friction had emerged between ambassador Shamir and a top political aide to Prime Minister Shamir over the government's harder line in diplomatic contacts with Egypt.

In Cairo, the Arabic-speaking ambassador said he had wide contacts from his diplomatic role and his leadership of an Israeli academic centre in the Egyptian capital in 1982-85.

Ambassador Shamir said he would stay in his post until a replacement is found. But afterwards he said he planned to return to his research and lecturing job at Tel Aviv University.

■ Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir appealed yesterday to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to take the initiative and work for Middle East peace.

"He (Mubarak) must take the initiative and work together with us in order to create stability in the region," an official statement quoted Shamir as saying.

"Only such a leader as Mubarak, popular among all his people and a resident of the Middle East, will be able to work jointly with the state of Israel to advance peace."

New move to quell uprising

'Internal exile'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 3. (AP): Defence Minister Moshe Arens is moving to banish suspected leaders of the Palestinian uprising to areas far from their homes as punishment for uprising activities, an Israeli newspaper reported yesterday.

The ministry has concluded that "internal exile" within the occupied territories is more easily implemented than deportation to a foreign country, the Hebrew daily Haaretz said.

Defense Ministry spokesman Dan Naveh refused to confirm or deny the report.

"There are many discussions under way on steps to be taken in the territories," he said. "I won't say this measure is finally part of the discussions."

Since resuming talks on June 11, Arens has adopted a number of steps to try to quell the 30 months of violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He recently allowed Jewish settlers in the occupied lands to form "civil guard" units to patrol their communities. Liberal Parliament leaders and Palestinians criticized the step, saying it could lead to vigilante actions by settlers.

Harets said Arens authorized the use of punishment and asked army legal experts to study its implementation. Currently, Israel has two ways to remove uprising leaders from the territories — deportation from Israel and jail terms.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat said yesterday that the Palestinian uprising would continue until the Palestinian flag flies over Jerusalem.

Speaking at the martyrs' cemetery in a south Tunis suburb, Arafat "gave a sermon in the name of (Palestinian) martyrs, headed by Abu Jihad, to continue the struggle until the liberation of the Palestinian territories from Israeli occupation," said the Palestinian news agency Wafa.

Arafat said Arab League foreign ministers would meet July 16 to discuss President Bush's decision to suspend dialogue with the PLO.

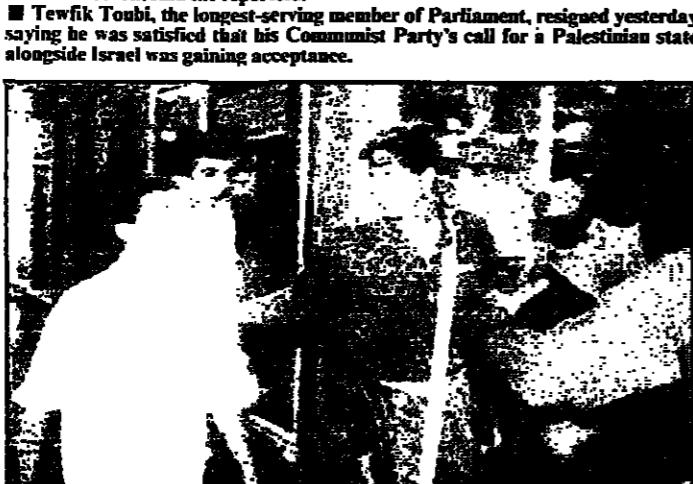
Arafat made the disclosure following talks late Saturday with Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali in the Tunisian capital.

■ Three Palestinians were killed and ten wounded when a grenade was thrown in a battle between rival PLO factions in a West Bank village, Arab reporters said today.

The three dead were youths age 12 to 14, hospital officials and Palestinian reporters said.

The deaths and injuries came when a dispute erupted yesterday during a march by PLO activists in the village of Idha, 13 kms (eight miles) west of the Biblical town of Hebron, said the reporters.

■ Tewfik Toubi, the longest-serving member of Parliament, resigned yesterday saying he was satisfied that his Communist Party's call for a Palestinian state alongside Israel was gaining acceptance.



Israeli border police detain Palestinians Sunday evening after a pipe bomb exploded on a main occupied Jerusalem pedestrian shopping street. (Reuter wirephoto)

Tunisian police smash Mediterranean jewel trafficking racket

TUNIS, July 3. (UPI): Tunisian police said yesterday they had dismantled a gang smuggling foreign currency, gold and jewellery between the sun-drenched Tunisian island of Djerba, southern France and Italy.

Police were able to break up the underworld organisation following the arrest at Tunis-Carthage airport of a Tunisian coming from Italy who was trying to smuggle 32.5 kg (71 pounds) of jewels into the North African nation.

A subsequent investigation inspired by the unusual arrest led to the seizure of gold, jewels and precious stones worth the equivalent of 10 million francs (\$1.7 million) in all, the

police report said.

In all 29 Tunisians were arrested in connection with the smuggling ring. Most of the suspects are jewellers, including five Jews. Five are customs officers. Interpol is pursuing 10 other people who have fled Tunis.

Tunisian authorities deny categorically suggestions that the Jewish colony in Tunisia, many of whose members live at the southern island resort of Djerba, are the object of "repression" as has been suggested in Israel following the start of the affair.

The Jewish community in Tunisia is made up of slightly fewer than 3,000 Jews of whom between 700 and 800 live and work on Djerba.

which is the sight of an ancient synagogue.

Leaders of the Jewish community in Tunisia usually are quick to defend its members if they feel they are imperiled. But they seem unperturbed by the recent arrests.

Only last month Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali received at Carthage the chief rabbi of Tunisia, Haim Madar. At the end of the audience with Ben Ali, the Jewish leader praised "the solicitude which the head of state never ceases to bestow on Jewish citizens."

The Ghriba Jewish holy book dates back to about 600 BC and the synagogue at Djerba contains important parchments from it.

Low-key Eid in sympathy with Iran

MANAMA, Bahrain, July 3. (AP): Leaders of the Gulf countries, like others throughout the Islamic world, performed prayers at dawn in public mosques on Monday to mark the start of the three-day Eid Al-Adha or Feast of Sacrifice.

But subsequent official celebrations were cancelled in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, and were low-key in other Gulf states, as a sign of sympathy with Iran because of its recent earthquake disaster in which at least 40,000 lost their lives and 60,000 were injured.

The heads of state in Kuwait and the UAE did not accept the long lines of well-wishers that they usually receive after the dawn prayers. In the other countries, the public accent was more on the religious manifestations of the feast.

For the world's estimated one billion Muslims, predominant Sunnis as well as minority Shiites as those in Iran, the feast commemorates the Prophet Abraham's offering of his son in sacrifice to God.

Abraham is revered by Muslims as well as Jews and Christians.

The feast is highlighted at Makkah, Islam's holiest city in western Saudi Arabia, where the annual pilgrimage season or Hajj climaxes Sunday with the assembly of some two million Muslims on Mount Arafat. The Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) delivered his last sermon 14 centuries ago on Mount Arafat.

The pilgrims, or hajjis, like other Muslims around the world, mark the feast by following the dawn prayers with slaughtering of sheep in emulation of Abraham's sacrifice.

The low-key celebrations have meanwhile elicited statements of gratitude and praise from the Iranian leaders, indicating a further mellowing of tension between Iran and its Gulf Arab neighbours.

Such tension had peaked during Iran's eight-year war with Iraq, but began easing once it accepted a UN-sponsored cease-fire two years ago.

The culmination of the Hajj season this year in a violence-free atmosphere for the first time since 1986 was expected to help Gulf and Islamic mediators who have been trying to heal the Tehran-Riyadh rift.

■ Iran cancelled celebrations for Eid Al-Adha as a mark of respect for the thousands of people killed in the June 21 earthquake that devastated a wide area northwest of Tehran.

The cabinet of President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani took the decision 10 days after the quake, which the US geological survey measured at 7.7 on the Richter scale, killed at least 50,000 people, injured three as many and left 500,000 homeless.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency said two more aftershocks, measuring 4.8 and 4.6 on the Richter scale, rocked the area between the Caspian Sea and Zanjan, some 175 miles (280 km) northwest of Tehran where the killer quake of June 21 first struck.

A senior State Department official told Reuters reports the organisation was in disarray were exaggerated and that there were signs of a resurgence in its activities.

"The reports that Abu Nidal was on his last legs, was losing his operational capability, are being proved to be not true. Unfortunately, it looks like there may be somewhat of a resurgence of that organisation," the official said recently, asking not to be identified.

He said the organisation had taken credit for kidnapping two Swiss Red Cross workers in Lebanon. But he declined to give other examples of recent activity.

Emmanuel Christen and Elio Enriquez, Swiss technicians working for the International Committee of the Red Cross, were seized in the southern port of Tyre on October 6. No group claimed responsibility at the time.

In its 1989 report "Patterns of global terrorism", the State Department said Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri Al Banna, was responsible for more than 90 attacks since 1974 in 20 countries, killing or wounding almost 900 people.

The group's headquarters are in Libya but it also has a substantial presence in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon and in Palestinian refugee camps along the Lebanese coast.

Several months ago, reports in American newspapers said the group was split by a bitter internal struggle with members concentrating most of their energies or killing each other.

According to one account, Abu Nidal had been put under house arrest by Khaddafi when several bodies of former lieutenants were found buried in his garden.

But the official said: "In general terms we see him as being more active and certain we have not seen the disintegration of that organisation that seemed to be taking place several months ago. As an organisation they retain their capabilities."

The official said it was significant that Khaddafi had allowed another radical Palestinian group led by Abu Abbas to organise a seabane attack on Israel on his territory.

"If in fact Khaddafi lent his support to Abu Abbas and is willing to get back into the Palestinian game, you have to assume that he also is allowing Abu Nidal to be active," the official said.

Iranians mark Airbus shooting down by States

OFF THE LEBANON COAST, July 3. (AP): Pointing to a map of Lebanon's coast, the captain of the Israeli patrol boat Dvora said the possibility of Palestinian commando attack had seldom been greater.

"In the eight years I have been on these boats, I don't remember a time when there was such certainty in the air that something was going to happen," said Capt. Chen.

He spoke as the 21-metre (69-foot) craft sliced through the waters a few hundred metres (yards) off the South Lebanon coast, sweeping the coastline with radar and occasionally stabbing through the darkness with a powerful searchlight.

One outran Israeli defenders and reached the shore near a crowded beach resort before four Arabs were killed and seven captured.

The attack prompted the United States to suspend its political dialogue with the PLO.

On June 23, Chen's Dvora —

in Hebrew — ran down a speedboat heading toward the Israeli border settlement of Rosh Hanikra and killed two guerrillas armed with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles.

Responsibility was claimed by a fundamentalist faction of Lebanese Sunni Muslims, traditional allies of the PLO.

Ariel Merari, an expert at Tel Aviv University, said a successful raid could set off a chain reaction that could end in a new Middle East war. He noted terror raids were a contributing factor to the 1956, 1967 and 1982 wars between Israel and its Arab neighbours and could ignite a new Arab-Israeli confrontation.

A single dramatic attack or series of smaller ones may change the atmosphere and trigger a war," he said.

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■ The Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA's) 40-page description of Israeli secret services, including Mossad and the Shin Bet counter-espionage service, contains detailed operational descriptions and embarrassing revelations of countries which co-operated with Israel.

The document states, for example, that according to the CIA, the Liberian Security Service was trained by Israelis, who also helped to establish Ghana's intelligence and security service. The document also gives detailed lists of Mossad's modus operandi.

With almost every document marked "secret" and "not open to foreign nationals", the US embassy papers record the dramatic events leading up to the 1979 Islamic revolution and the overthrow of the Shah of Iran.

US Embassy information on the revolution itself is to be found in difficult-to-read documents rescued from shredding machines by "Muslim" students following the line of the Imam (Khomeini).

Writing in September 1979, a US official whose name is illegible on the shredded document says that Khomeini's government was far from stable and could still be toppled.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

■ Energy File

Strikers blockade North Sea oil output

OSLO, July 3, (Reuter): Wildcat strikes by workers on Norway's North Sea oil and gas platforms blocked most production on Tuesday in defiance of a back-to-work order by the centre-right government.

About 1,000 workers refused to pump oil and gas and blockaded helicopter landing pads at offshore platforms to stop non-strikers from landing.

Norway is the biggest oil producer in western Europe after Britain and the government invoked special powers on Monday to halt a legal two-day pay strike by the main offshore workers' union, saying a prolonged stoppage could cripple the economy.

The United Arab Emirates' oil minister estimates the federation's oil reserves now stand at more than 233 billion barrels with gas deposits estimated at 354 billion cubic metres, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday.

If correct, those figures mark a dramatic increase over previously published statistics and come at a time when the UAE is driving for a hefty increase in its Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries production quota.

The oil industry newsletter said Oil Minister Mana Saeed Otaiba reported the new statistics in an Arabic-language book, "Oil and the UAE Economy," which was published recently.

The figures cited by Otaiba as of June 30, 1989, would rank the UAE second behind Saudi Arabia in oil reserves and third behind the Soviet Union and Iran in gas reserves.

The Oil Ministry of the newly unified Yemen Republic has awarded a production-sharing agreement in the central Shabwa region to the Sharjah-based Crescent Petroleum Co., the Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday.

Crescent will operate in two blocks in sectors relinquished by the Soviet technoelexport company last February. Mees said Crescent's June 26 agreement will run for three years with an option for extending another two years.

Syria's oil production currently averages 400,000 barrels a day following a daily output increase of 30,000 barrels from fields in the east, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday.

The newsletter said that production of light, low-sulphur crude by the Al Furat Petroleum Co., half-owned by the state-run Syrian Petroleum Co., in the Dacor Al Zur and Al Sham concession areas now runs at 250,000 barrels a day.

The US Pecten, Royal Dutch Shell and West Germany's Denizli companies have stakes in the other half of Al Furat.

Venezuela will not attempt to get a larger oil quota from Opec until prices reach 18 dollars per barrel, Energy Minister Celestino Armas said Monday.

Trying to quell a flap that arose last week after reported suggestions that Venezuela was getting a poor deal from Opec and should leave, Armas and the president of the state petroleum company, Andres Sosa Pietri, held separate meetings with members of the ruling Democratic Action Party.

Both Armas and Sosa Pietri denied that there were plans to leave Opec.

Crude prices edged higher in Europe on Tuesday after talks between the Norwegian oil workers' union and employers failed to end an illegal strike by platform workers. Many traders were sidelined as the market waited for more news.

Otaiba estimated that half the federation's reserves of 233.7 billion barrels of crude oil and condensate were recoverable.

By comparison, Saudi Arabia's proven oil reserves were estimated earlier this year at 257.5 billion barrels. The Soviet Union's proven gas reserves stand at 42.3 trillion cubic metres and Iran's 14 trillion cubic metres.

Ameeri leaves for Algeria for talks on oil market

KUWAIT, July 3, (Agencies): Kuwait's new Oil Minister Rashid Salem Al Ameeri left Kuwait today for Algeria for talks on the market situation and increasing his country's Opec quota, the Kuwaiti news agency Kuna said.

It said Ameeri, making his first trip abroad since his appointment last month, would meet Algerian Oil Minister Sadek Bousenna, current president of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

Kuna quoted Ameeri as saying he was optimistic about the outcome of his talks "which will concentrate on improving oil prices and Kuwait's desire to increase its production quota."

Oil prices have tumbled by about 30 per cent to barely \$14 a barrel since the beginning of the year and the blame was mainly put on the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for over-production.

Ameeri said Bousenna had "left the door open" and showed understanding

for Kuwait's desire to increase its quota during his visit to the Gulf state last month.

"These intensive meetings on the eve of the July 25 Opec conference in Geneva are designed to bring closer the divergent views of member states," he added.

The Kuwaiti minister will also meet his Indonesian counterpart Ginanjar Kartasasmita in Algiers and later spend two days in London for a briefing on the world activities of the Kuwait

Petroleum Company, Kuna said.

Al Ameeri was quoted by the Middle East Economic Survey (Mees) on Monday as saying his country wanted an increase in its Opec output quota to offset a large budget deficit.

"Kuwait made many sacrifices in the past regarding the quota issue. There is a lot of pressure on Kuwait, and on me as oil minister, to ask for an increase in Kuwait's production quota owing to our large budget deficit," he told Mees in an interview.

Kuwait on Saturday approved a budget that provided for a deficit of nearly five billion dollars in the fiscal 1990-91. It projected revenues, more than 85 per cent from oil, at around \$8.16 billion.

The Nicosia-based oil newsletter quoted Ameeri as saying there would be no change in Kuwait's oil policy and that he would continue the "great work" accomplished by his predecessor Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, who was moved to the Finance Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle last month.

"I would like to emphasise that there will be no change in Kuwait's oil policy. In any case, oil policy in Kuwait is determined not by the oil minister but by the cabinet as a whole and higher authorities," Mees quoted Ameeri as saying.

He said that he would try to extend Sheikh Ali's work in Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC), a giant conglomerate with a global refining, marketing and distribution network that the former minister had built during the past decade.



Search for the best

An East Berlin woman compares bunches of bananas for the best one at East Berlin's largest department store at Alexanderplatz. Now Western goods are available for Deutsche marks, the new currency in East Germany. (Reuter wirephoto)

Bush lifts spirits of Group of Seven

'Tax revenue increases'

PARIS, July 3, (Reuter): Three words from President George Bush have given America's allies new hope ahead of their annual economic summit in Houston, Texas, next week.

In recognising the need for "tax revenue increases" to help close the yawning US budget gap, Bush has lifted the spirits of the other members of the "Group of Seven" biggest industrial democracies.

The group, also known as G-7, comprises the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

America's partners in the group had despaired of ever getting serious action to tackle the US deficit.

"If (Bush's) decision is confirmed, it could mark the beginning of an easing in world interest rates," French Finance Minister Pierre Berezovoy said last Thursday.

"Prospects are obviously better after the latest pronouncements from the president," added David Henderson, chief economist at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a 24-nation think-tank based in Paris.

Possible aid for the Soviet Union, Third World debt and the fate of global trade talks are expected to top the agenda at the Group of Seven summit in Houston from July 9 to 11.

Bush is also likely to be peppered with questions from his fellow G-7 leaders on exactly how he plans to cut the deficit.

The Europeans and Japanese must have been delighted by what Bush said last week. Now they'll be very anxious to maintain the momentum," said Christopher Potts, an economist at Banque Indosuez in Paris.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will press his call for aid to the Soviet Union at a summit of leading industrial nations in Houston next week, a senior West German government official said today.

In retreating from his 1988 'read my lips' election pledge not to raise taxes, Bush was bowing mainly to domestic political realities — the deficit targets set out by the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law were hopelessly out of reach.

But economists and some US officials said he was also reacting to a change in the international economic environment brought about by the democratic revolution in Eastern Europe.

With East Germany and other formerly communist countries needing huge sums of money to revive their run-down economies, competition for the limited pool of global savings is forcing up the cost of money world-wide.

See also Page 18

Iraqi economy set to grow

LONDON, July 3, (Kuna): The Iraqi economy is set to undergo a period of significant growth during the first half of the 1990s, a new report has forecast.

The new quarterly report on Iraq, published by the London-based business magazine, Middle East Economic Digest (Meed) said that Iraq's gross domestic product is expected to grow at an average annual rate of around five per cent between 1990-1995.

While exports are projected to increase by almost 50 per cent in dollar terms during the same period, debt service and rapidly rising import demand will initially offset the growing trade surplus, Meed predicted.

Its balance of payments projections suggest that Iraq's debts will rise by \$3,000 million between 1990-1992, Meed added.

After that, depending on the rate of increase in imports, the country's overall indebtedness will start to decline quite rapidly, the report said.

Meed noted that its forecast assumed that Iraq's export prices would remain unchanged, but it pointed out that if oil prices rise in real terms, Iraq will be able to act sooner in cutting commercial debts.

In addition, Meed noted that plans for economic pluralism could have a dramatic impact on Iraq's economy, notably in the industrial and financial sectors.

Another major forecast was an increase in the importance of Iraq's non-oil manufacturing sector as local industries are promoted to displace imports and absorb labour.

Israel may trim foreign banking

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 3, (Reuter): Israel's Central Bank urged the country's banks today to trim unprofitable foreign operations.

Presenting his annual report at a news conference, Bank of Israel Banks supervisor Amnon Goldschmidt said foreign branches of Israeli banks in 1989 contributed only \$23 million to their parent banks, on an investment totalling \$750 million.

The survey suggests that given the lead time necessary, it would be desirable for consuming and producing countries to enter into arrangements to increase the security of investments, supplies and markets, and thereby avoid future oil shortages.

Al Ameeri was quoted by the Middle East Economic Survey (Mees) on Monday as saying his country wanted an increase in its Opec output quota to offset a large budget deficit.

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He said that he would try to extend Sheikh Ali's work in Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC), a giant conglomerate with a global refining, marketing and distribution network that the former minister had built during the past decade.

Global growth likely to slow further: UN

World oil consumption will reach new records

UNITED NATIONS, July 3, (AP): Global economic growth, which declined in 1989, is likely to slow further during 1990, and economic growth in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is at a virtual standstill, a UN report said today.

The 1990 world economic survey by the UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs said that world economic output increased by 3.1 per cent in 1989, compared with 4.4 per cent in 1988.

It noted diversity in economic performance and said that industrialised market economies continued to expand, growing by 3.5 per cent.

Like the OECD report, it warned against inflation, especially in East European countries which are changing over from state-controlled to market economies.

"Economic growth in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union came to a virtual halt in 1989," it said and output increased by only 1.2 per cent. UN economists said they did not anticipate a bright picture for the immediate future in countries restructuring their economies, although the long-term prospects could improve with painful reform.

"The danger of rapid inflation in the reforming socialist countries is a major concern," it said, "requiring prudent monetary and fiscal policies during the transition to more market-oriented economies."

World trade, it said, maintained considerable buoyancy and increased by 6.7 per cent in 1989. It was the fifth consecutive year in which the increase in world trade exceeded the increase in world output, the report said.

It observed that the "Brady Plan," named for former US Treasury Secretary Nicolas Brady, "is not solving the debt problem of the heavily indebted countries."

"In 1989, it said, Latin America made a net transfer of \$28 billion in financial resources to other countries. Africa's net receipts of financial resources amounted to only \$3 billion in 1989, a decline of \$1 billion from the previous year.

In several Latin American countries hyperinflation is a serious problem, it said, and stabilisation policies are likely to prove costly in the short term. Long-term prospects are uncertain, it said.

World oil consumption, which has been increasing steadily in recent years, will reach a new record in 1990, according to UN survey.

The survey also predicts that the gap between sustainable production capacity and demand will narrow.

Excluding Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, oil production reached 52 million barrels per day in 1989, the highest level since 1979, with developing countries accounting for 60 per cent of the increase since 1986, the survey says.

Meanwhile, crude oil production has grown only in Opec countries and in non-Opec exporting developing countries, the survey says.

In the developed market economies, production dropped by one million barrels per day, mainly due to a drop in US output, as a result, surplus capacity in the world has declined.

The survey suggests that given the lead time necessary, it would be desirable for consuming and producing countries to enter into arrangements to increase the security of investments, supplies and markets, and thereby avoid future oil shortages.

Although that was lower than the 4.3 per cent in 1988, it was stronger than had been expected, the report said.

But the developing world as a whole, it said, suffered a downturn in economic growth in 1989, dropping from 4.5 per cent in 1988 to 3.4 per cent in 1989. But economic performance varied greatly by region.

The report agrees in general with the findings of the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which said last week that the economies of the industrialised world remain on a steady course.



Bank clerk Tomoko Otsuka uses a remote controller to check the foreign exchange rates on a digital quotation board in Tokyo July 2, in the first major market to open following the German monetary unification. (Reuter wirephoto)

Dollar falls, gold sharply higher

Traders shift to pound

LONDON, July 3, (AP): The US dollar fell today against most major currencies as investors, mainly European traders shifted to the British pound.

Gold prices were sharply higher.

Dealers said the dollar's fall was driven by strong movement into British pounds following widespread speculation that the pound would soon enter the European Monetary System's Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM).

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Gold rose in London to a late bid price of \$361.75 a troy ounce, up from \$357.55 bid late yesterday.

In Zurich, gold rose to a closing bid of \$361.00 up from \$357.80 bid late yesterday.

Earlier, in Hong Kong, gold rose 0.5 to close at a bid \$338.54.

Silver bullion rose in London to a late bid price of \$4.96 a troy ounce, up from \$4.95 bid late yesterday.

At the start of foreign exchange trading in Switzerland today, one Swiss franc was trading at 4.7873 Swiss francs, against the closing rate of 4.7918 yesterday, the Swiss-Kuwaiti Bank reported.

Against the dinar, the German mark opened at 5.6525 (5.6557), the pound sterling at 1.9301 (1.9400), Japanese yen 517.6396 (516.4166) and the US dollar 3.4151 (3.4154).

The West German mark stayed strong yesterday in closely watched training sessions that followed the powerful currency's introduction into East Germany to launch economic union.

Currency dealers said the mark also was strengthened by the possibility of US tax increases to combat the American deficit.

US still world's largest debtor

WASHINGTON, July 3. (AP): The United States tightened its grip on the title of world's largest debtor nation in 1989, ending the year with a net debt of \$663.7 billion, up a sharp 25 per cent from the previous year.

The latest figures, based on data collected by the Commerce Department, are certain to heighten the emotional debate over whether the United States is losing control of its financial destiny to foreigners.

The Commerce Department report showed that US holdings of overseas assets rose by \$14.9 billion last year to \$1,412 trillion, a gain of 11.6 per cent.

But foreign holdings in the United States climbed at an even faster pace of 15.6 per cent, rising by \$279.6 billion to \$2,076 trillion.

The \$663.7 billion imbalance between what Americans own overseas and what foreigners own in the United States is the country's net debtor position. Many private economists believe it will top \$1 trillion within a few years.

As recently as 1983, the United States was still the world's largest creditor nation, a position now held by Japan. The 1983 surplus of \$89 billion fell to \$3.3 billion in 1984 and disappeared altogether in 1985, the year the country became a net debtor for the first time in 71 years.

Deficit

The surplus was eroded by America's huge merchandise trade deficits as Americans transferred billions of dollars into foreign hands to pay for imported cars and television sets.

Those dollars have been reinvested in everything from US treasury bills to prime real estate in many American cities, raising cries that foreigners are buying America.

The Commerce Department reported that 54 per cent of the increase in foreign holdings in 1989 came from direct investment, defined as at least 10 per cent ownership of a company.

Britain retained its position as the country with the largest amount of direct investment in the United States at \$11.14 billion, a 17 per cent increase over the 1988 level. Japan was No. 2 with \$69.70 billion in direct investment, up 31 per cent from 1988. The largest Japanese transaction last year was Sony Corp's \$3.4 billion purchase of Columbia Pictures.

While supporters defend the foreign buying surge as proof of America's attractive investment opportunities, critics contend that the development shows that the United States has become overly dependent on foreign capital to finance its huge budget and trade deficits.

Capital

"The United States is going ever more in debt. That keeps interest rates higher in this country because of the need to attract foreign capital and it hurts our ability to compete internationally in a number of ways," said Allen Sinai, chief economist of the Boston Co.

The Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis took the unusual position of deleting the debtor position from yesterday's report, although it supplied enough detail that it was a simple matter to arrive at the bottom-line figure.

BEA director Allan Young denied that there had been any pressure from the Bush administration to obscure a politically embarrassing figure. He said he ordered the net debtor figure omitted because of a belief that it had become statistically invalid, a problem the BEA is working to correct.

The problem involves the value given to the assets. At the present time, direct investment is valued at its historical purchase price, thus tending to underestimate older US investments in relation to newer foreign purchases in this country.

But private economists said that even when all the assets are reported at current value, the United States is still likely to be a net debtor by a considerable margin.

Assets

They said the debate over valuation of the assets neglects the more important question of America's ever-growing foreign borrowings.

"We are competing for money on international capital markets with countries such as emerging democracies in Eastern Europe who desperately need investment funding," said David Wyss, chief financial economist of Dri McGraw Hill. "In our case, we are borrowing just because we are too undisciplined to pay our bills."

Fed may nudge rates lower

Giving economy, Bush political future a boost

WASHINGTON, July 3. (AP): Federal reserve policy-makers meeting through today will probably lean toward nudging interest rates lower, many analysts believe, giving the economy and President George Bush's political fortunes a boost.

The Federal Open Market Committee likely will decide to cut rates later this summer if further signs of economic softness emerge, economists said in advance of the meeting.

It may even decide to push rates down immediately by a quarter of a percentage point, some analysts said.

The July meeting, which began yesterday and continues today, is one of eight closed-door gatherings a year at which the committee sets the nation's monetary policy.

A move toward lower rates, if it comes, couldn't occur at a better time for President George Bush, who abandoned his "no new taxes" pledge last week in an effort to jump-start budget negotiations with Congress.

At a White House news conference, Bush

explained that unanticipated economic weakness, threatening to end 7 1/2 years of expansion, influenced his decision heavily.

He said lower interest rates and continued economic growth should result from a lower budget deficit. But Bush by himself cannot produce the promised economic reward for higher taxes. He needs the Fed — the US Central Bank, an independent entity.

With little apparent effect, the president and top administration officials have complained repeatedly to the Fed, which has resisted lowering short-term rates since December in an effort to wring inflation from the economy.

This time, many economists believe the administration has a good chance of getting what it wants, although perhaps not as soon as it would like. However, lower rates won't come because of any political pressure on Fed members, who serve set terms and cannot be removed by the president, they said.

In recent congressional appearances, Fed

chairman Alan Greenspan has steered clear of promising lower rates, instead predicting that the market would lower rates as a natural response to a budget agreement.

Economist Lyle Gramley of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, a former Fed board member, said the Central Bank will ease monetary restraint in response to a budget agreement. But it will wait for the agreement rather than acting on the promise of one, he said.

"I have no doubt in my mind at all that if we have an honest budget deficit reduction package... then the fed will take that into account, carefully, in the conduct of monetary policy," he said.

"The Fed never wants to be seen as caving in to politics but my feeling is for separate reasons... they're going to move," said economist David Joanes of Aubrey G. Lanston and Co., a New York government securities dealer.

Japan negative towards Soviets

TOKYO, July 3. (Reuters): Japan is reluctant to join an aid package for the Soviet Union at the Houston summit, and will participate only if the other six members agree to go ahead and leave Tokyo isolated, officials and diplomats said today.

Seven major industrial nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — meet in Houston next week, with the issue of how much to help the Soviet Union and its former East European empire at the top of the agenda.

As the world's biggest creditor nation, Japan will probably be expected to come up with a large slice of any aid deal. So far Tokyo has been positive towards East Europe, but negative towards the Soviet Union.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said last week that while Japan was in the process of considering aid to Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union was not included.

"We have not formed a position yet on aid to the Soviet Union. It is not money that is the problem, but management, technique and know-how," a ministry spokesman said.

In January, during a 10-day European tour, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu announced a package of \$1 billion in loans and guarantees to Poland and Hungary.

Kaifu told a news conference last Thursday that the seven summit members were divided on the issue of Soviet aid and the main issue for Japan was the return of four northern islands, the Kuriles, seized by the Soviet Union in 1945.

But a Western diplomat said Tokyo's position could change if there was a strong consensus among the other six that an aid programme was necessary to keep Mikhail Gorbachev in power.

"Tokyo does not want to be isolated. If it was pressed by the others, it would agree but try to water down the commitment to make it as vague and general as possible," the diplomat said.

France and West Germany are enthusiastically pushing such an aid programme, arguing that during the difficult period of German unification, it is necessary to support Gorbachev against domestic discontent and a conservative challenge.

The United States ruled out direct financial aid for the Soviet Union yesterday and warned that failure to break the US-European Economic Community deadlock over farm subsidies could throw world trade into turmoil.

Richard McCormack, a top US State Department official, said there were likely to be clear differences of view at next week's Houston summit of leading industrial nations over how the West should help Gorbachev and on Gatt's 105-nation "Uruguay round" of negotiations to liberalise world trade.

Washington's tough line in refusing immediate financial assistance to support President Gorbachev's economic reforms is expected to be backed by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who argued at last week's European Economic Community summit in Dublin that reform had to be put in place first.

During that previous restructuring drive, Philips slashed its workforce by about 20,000 employees and closed about 75 factories world-wide, leaving it with 345 factories.

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During that previous restructuring drive, Philips slashed its workforce by about 2

Indian Video Roundup

Funny moments

Dil throbs with the antics of Anupam Kher who steals our heart as the miser who can even "sell" his son for dowry.

"Forget about the girl's looks; who cares about that; she can be lame, blind or deaf. All I want is a bagful of gold to fill my locker," Kher tells the pundit, hired to find a "suitable bride" for his son, "played by Aamir Khan.

Dil is a no holds barred entertainer that you can thoroughly enjoy at one go. This does not mean that it is the best movie, though, far from it. But in contrast with what we've been seeing in recent months, *Dil*'s frivolous romance with comedy catches your fancy.

Some of the most funny moments revolve around the dowry-hunting Kher wooing Jaffery, the girl's father. Each time Jaffery dismisses losing millions in a deal, Kher's heart misses a beat.

With tongue-in-cheek Kher and Jaffery waltz through the film. Romance is incidental, like a subplot thrown in for good measure. And *Dil*'s approach to love is certainly unusual. No love at first sight for Madhuri Dixit and Aamir Khan, who tear each other's eyes out before succumbing to cupid's arrow.

Their pranks are an added appeal. It's only when the two fall in love that trouble starts. By this time, Kher and Jaffery, who had become buddies, fall out with each other and cry murder when their offspring want to tie the knot. Jaffery wielding a gun and Kher throwing tantrums, both fathers try their utmost to keep them apart. But with stars in their eyes, the young couple can't see beyond each other.

At this point, in the tradition of romantic-musicals, *Dil* deteriorates into a misadventure; the lovers are separated and all hell breaks lose. Contrived melodrama replaces entertainment. The rest of the film is predictable fare, separation, sad songs in the dark of night etc. etc.

One son — "Na jame Kahan di kha gaya" — is bound to become a hit. Other numbers are passable; so is the choreography. Madhuri Dixit looks charming; Aamir, as usual, is adorable. Kher and Jaffery try to outwit each other as the harried fathers. If it had not been for these two actors, *Dil* would have fallen into the category of jaded, forgettable romances.

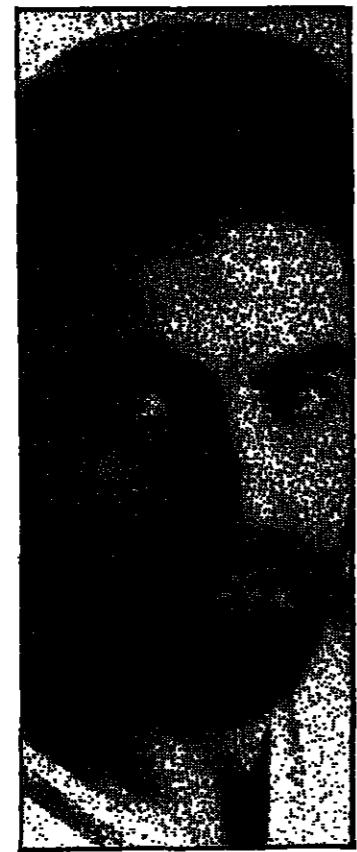
Haar Jeet

Director Avtaar Bhogal's *Haar Jeet* deserves a viewing, if only to see what a mess they've made of *Fatal Attraction*, which reportedly inspired the movie.

Fatal Attraction's appeal was the terror that the "other woman" unleashes in the life of the man whom she thinks should love her for life. For the man, she was a "one night" stand. Indian cinema's convoluted ethical



Anupam Kher



Aamir Khan

code gives no scope for such a concept; the prized, stereotyped Indian woman can't go astray and that's that. She's like a cow who must graze in one field. She can't cross the fence. Period.

In *Haar Jeet*, the "affair" is not incidental. It's an accident.

As lightning strikes, "accidentally," Vikram falls into Nisha's bed. The girl, who until then, hardly speaks a word, declares her "eternal" love for the man. The run-up to the sequence seems like the girl's been raped.

There's no spontaneity in Nisha's conviction; no verve in

her terror tactics; and no life in the film, simply because the idea has been lifted without its essence.

It seems contrived, and implausible, more so because Vikram, a commando, is supposed to "protect" Nisha against terrorists. Instead of protecting her, he hops into her bed.

Commandoes surround Nisha's house; not even a fly can enter undetected. But Nisha sneaks out to meet Vikram's wife and son.

Terrorism — and all the gore that goes with it — is the mainstay of *Haar Jeet*.

The events leading to the accidental bed-hopping and the following sequences, instead of arousing hatred for Nisha, tend to create sympathy for the mis-handled character. Nisha is as much as victim of hope as we are.

It's a ball game; no one makes a goal.

Kabir Bedi fits the bill as a commando but seems like a fish out of water as the man who errs. Maadhavi, who plays Bedi's wife, acts like a typical stereotype. Farha as the avenger was not cut out for the role. She is too melodramatic as the supposedly heartless bitch.

The result is a miscalculated revenge drama that backfires; it's a family saga minus tears plus gore and violence.

Ghayal

Ghayal is synonymous with violence. Like a volcano, it simmers beneath the surface before erupting ferociously. And in its wake, flows the lava that destroys everything. An action-adventure, that goes bang, bang, bang at the slightest provocation. *Ghayal* stops short of injuring your sensibility.

Sunny Deol plays the protagonist, whose life is turned upside down when his brother (Raj Babbar) disappears. Raj reappears as a corpse. Sunny is framed for murder. And the volcano bursts ... spilling blood.

Films like these have one thing in common: predictability. No matter how they start, or what triggers the wrath, the result is destruction of evil, in this instance, Amrit Puri and Shafin Namdar.

Sunny Deol is convincing as the protagonist who takes the law into his own hands after he finds out that the police are with the evil smuggler. Meenakshi Seshadri is a prop, used to punctuate the heavy, inurious moments.

Moushumi Chatterjee plays one angle in the happy family triangle of Raj Babbar and Sunny Deol.

Some of you who like action-oriented movies that make no sense may find it entertaining.

The above movies are by courtesy of Athari Video, Main St. Farwaniya, and Canary Video, Fisheries Bldg., Sharq.



Madhuri Dixit and Aamir Khan



Sunny Deol

Scrabble tournament

DUE to insistent ladies' demand, the Filipino Chess Club in Kuwait (Filcheck) will sponsor an all female scrabble tournament. It will start on Friday, 20 July 1990 at the Kabayan Restaurant.

The tournament is open to all Filipino ladies in Kuwait. It will be conducted in two stages. The preliminary round will be a single round robin with the top eight players going into the championship round for another round robin.

Each player will be required to use a chess clock to monitor her time. A total of 15 minutes is allotted for each player to finish her game and a player who exceeds the time limit will cease to play and her last score will be considered as her score for the game.

The winner or the player with the highest score will earn three points; second will be two points; third one point and the last zero point. In case of a tie within a game, the points will be split.

Registration is now open at Kabayan Restaurant. Deadline for submission of entries is on Sunday, 15 July 1990. Trophies and valuable gift items await the winners. For more information call 2469811/12 or 3717346 after 4:30 pm.

■ All entries for the What's On column can be sent by fax (22332) to Events Section or hand delivered daily, except Thursdays, from 12 noon to 4 pm, at the Arab Times Office in Shuaikh.

Photographs will also be considered for publication. Phoned-in entries will not be accepted.

Natya Bharati Natya Bharati calls amateur dramatists to audition for their fourth Hindi production entitled "Badi Bua" (The Big Aunt), a full-length comedy which will be performed in mid-October. Required a female lead, young smart lady, past stage experience would be an asset, two supporting actresses, character actors, a middle-aged man with a good personality and two young men in their early 30s. Genuinely interested people who plan to stay in Kuwait during summer holidays can contact 4880965 or 5623810 after 1:30 pm or 3721545 after 8:30 am for further details.

D'Assisi Association celebrates 10th anniversary Oct 4: Holy mass at 6:30 pm at the Holy Family Cathedral, Kuwait City, followed by a social at 8:30 pm at the Mesiha Beach Hotel. For more details please contact Tel. No. 2469811/12 or 3717346 after 4:30 pm.

Pakistan Embassy The Embassy of Pakistan will remain closed from July 2 to July 7 on the occasion of Eid Al Adha. Normal working will resume on July 7, according to an embassy press release.

LIL July 9: LIL will be holding their monthly big meeting on Monday, at Sheraton Hotel, Ballroom A, for a social evening, from 7 to 10 pm. For details contact Julie — Tel: 5391150.

Summer Belle '90 Aug 2: UGC will hold "Summer Belle '90" at the SAS Hotel's The Tent, Top Ranks and Hurricane Alley in attendance. More details later.

At the Plaza: Al Dallah Coffee Shop: international cuisine; open buffet plus menu.

Lolowah Corner: snacks and refreshing summer drinks.

Marco Polo: Italian ambience and cuisine, particularly pasta.

At the Holiday Inn: Eid Schedule:

Al Amadi Coffee Shop: Jumhoor buffet as well as a la carte

TELEVISION PROGRAMME

KTV 1

9.00 Holy Quran
9.15 Cartoons
9.45 Luna Park: children's

programme
Songs and Music
10.15 Faheem Wa Baheem: children's play, featuring Khalid Al Obaid, Abdul Hussain Al Khalfan, Rola Al Farha.

11.45 Musical Interlude
12.00 English serial
1.00 News Summary
1.05 World News Via Satellite

2.00 Special Eid Entertainment

3.00 Adventures: cartoons
4.00 Invasion UFO: English film, starring Ed Bishop

5.30 Cartoons
6.15 Alam Al Ghad: (Tomorrow's World) — documentary.

7.30 Islamic Antiquities
8.35 Al Aamaloun Fial Eid: special programme

9.00 News in Arabic
9.45 Musical Interlude

10.00 Al Nadil Al Dhareef: Arabic play, featuring Rassim Al Jumaili, Mohammad Hussein Abdul Raheem, Awatif Ibrahim.

11.30 Soora Ijtimaiyah: "Al Mubtashim". Part 4. Starring: Zuhair Abdul Karim, Ali Al

Rawas, Faris Al Helu.
1.00 News summary
1.05 World News Via Satellite
1.30 Holy Quran/Close-down

KTV 2

6.00 Holy Quran
6.10 The Karate Kid: cartoon serial

6.30 Alf: "Stop in the Name of Love". Alf is jealous of Lynn's friendship with her friend Danny and tries his best to prevent them seeing each other.

7.00 Walt Disney Movie: "The City Fox". The adventures of Rusty-the-fox who is chased by a dog through the city's streets.

8.00 News in English
8.40 Chart Attack: features the latest songs from popular bands around the world.

9.30 Paradise: "Devil's Escort". Ethan is assigned to transport a criminal on trial.

10.30 Feature Film: "A Fight for Jenny". Drama.

12.00 News in Brief
12.10 Magazine D'Actualite/Closedown'.

Please note that Kuwait Television programmes and timings are liable to change without notice.



"Stop in the Name of Love" is the title of tonight's episode of Alf, on KTV 2.



Saeed Jaffery



Meenakshi



Sunny Deol

menu: 12 noon to 3.30 pm. Dinner — 6:30 pm to midnight.

At the Meridien La Brasserie: Thai Corner: Saturday night. Cowboy Night: Every Sunday, with live country music. Chinese Corner: Monday night feature. Greek Taverna: Mediterranean magic with bousouki music. Indonesian corner: on Wednesdays; food prepared in front of you.

Jazz Night: New Orleans atmosphere on Thursday night.

Friday: Oriental luncheon buffet; family day.

Versailles: Business lunch; and a la carte dinner.

At the Sheraton Al Hambra: luncheon buffet and daily Arabic Night with music by the Ramous Gli Amic Band.

Riccardo: lunch and dinner featuring pasts dishes; evening entertainment by Duo Franca and Regina.

Hunt Room: Special lunch and dinner for Eid Al Adha; Duo Fantasy Serenade.

Le Tarbouche: buffet luncheon and dinner through Eid holidays; entertainment by our player.

Music: Beat show postponed

July 12: The Beat Festival, scheduled for July has been postponed indefinitely. It was due to be performed at the Anak Restaurant.

Sur Sangeet July 19: A musical evening will be presented by Sur Sangeet group to say farewell to outgoing Indian Second Secretary S. M. Mathur. Singers participating in the show include Valencia, Rosebud, Laxmi, Charlie, Shahnewaz Karim.

BLONDIE — By Dean Young & Stan Drake



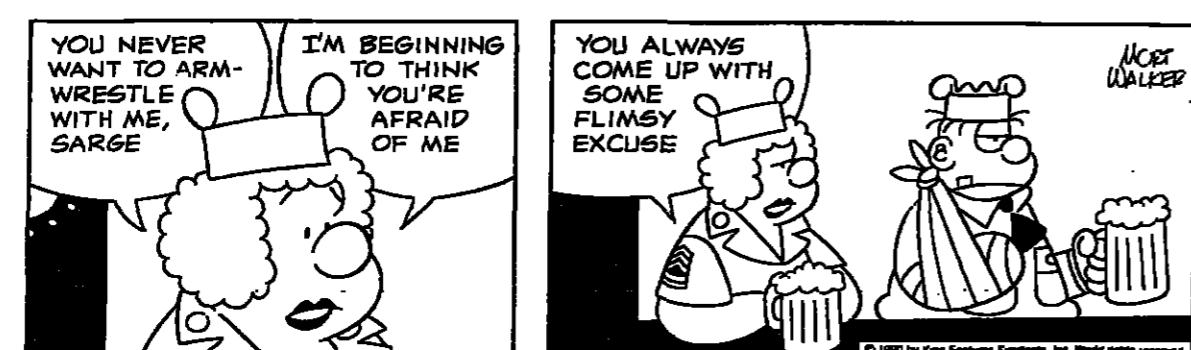
HAGAR THE HORRIBLE — By Dik Browne



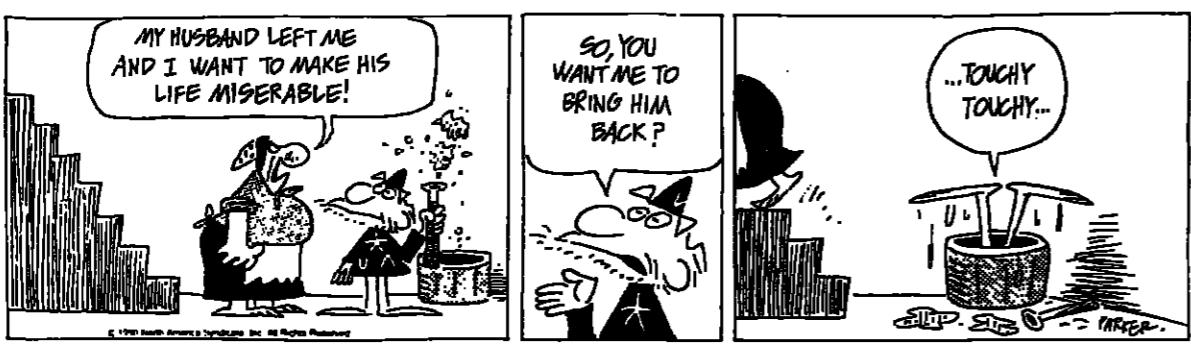
AGATHA CRUMM — By Bill Heest



BEETLE BAILEY — By Mort Walker



THE WIZARD OF ID — By Bram Parker & Johnny Hart



ANDY CAPP — By Johnny Hart



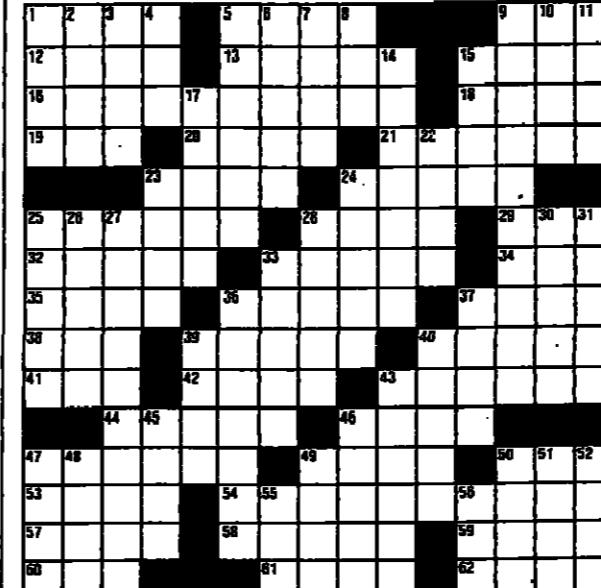
B.C. — By Johnny Hart



HE-MAN — By G. Fenton & J. Shull



TODAY'S CROSSWORD



ACROSS

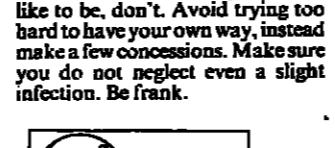
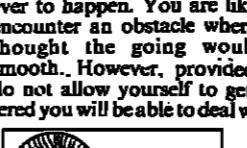
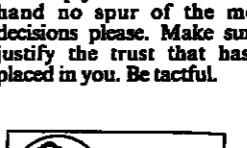
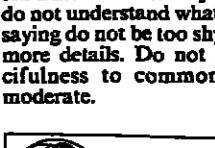
1 Corny performers
5 Flinglet
9 Hullabaloo
12 Lamb's "Essays of"—
13 Spring sign
15 Quarry
16 Pastry chef's need
18 Scullers' equipment
19 Hive dweller
20 Gambler's cubes
21 Runs away to marry
23 Offspring
24 Patriot Thomas: 1737-1809
25 Spotted
26 Fashion
29 Dust cloth
32 Opera highlights
33 Stares
34 Entertainer Zadora
35 After-dinner treat
36 It's all wet
37 Auction actions
38 Road curve
39 Provide party food
40 Treats for Fido
41 Scenery
42 Barcelona bravos
43 Green
44 Jelly and egg items
45 Time periods
47 Eastern religion
49 Andy's friend
50 - Vegas
53 Graceful gait
54 Seamstress's necessity

57 Chimpanzees
58 Nightly need
59 Tolstoy heroine
60 Unseld of NBA
61 Sheep
62 Trickle
DOWN
1 Sweet cicely or rosemary
2 Lotion ingredient
3 5280 feet
4 Gal of song
5 Kennel resident
6 Eggs on Tears
8 Welcoming wreath
9 Nursery fasteners
10 Concerning
11 Monster's loch
14 Athletic shoe
15 Late riser
17 Heroes
22 Gives a false impression
23 Run-in
24 Kind of tiger
25 Fonteyn and Markova
26 Wake up
27 Uniforms for Yankees
28 Buddies
30 Assistants
31 Full of boastful gab
33 Portals
36 Smacks
37 Feather scarves
39 Filly's brother
40 Military bigwigs with "the"
43 Bunches
45 Dollar bills
46 Toastmaster
47 Cabbage salad
48 Aspire
49 Again
50 Occupation
51 The best
52 Break quickly
55 — de France
56 Possesses

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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LAP	IMAGE	YODEL
ETERNAL	OCA	
OAT	UNCOMMON	
SAFARI	NATO	APO
MARYILLIS	KORAN	
NIKE	DATA	EAGLE
DEED	AMYL	DRESS

YOUR STARS

Aries
March 21 - April 19Cancer
June 21 - July 22Libra
Sept. 23 - Oct. 22Capricorn
Dec. 21 - Jan. 19Taurus
April 21 - May 20Leo
July 23 - Aug. 22Scorpio
Oct. 23 - Nov. 22Aquarius
Jan. 20 - Feb. 18

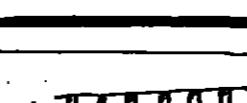
You are rather too liable to confuse what is with what you would like to be, don't. Avoid trying too hard to have your own way, instead make a few concessions. Make sure you do not neglect even a slight infection. Be frank.

Try to avoid being apprehensive about a thing that is quite unlikely to happen. You are likely to encounter an obstacle when you thought the going would be smooth. However, provided you do not allow yourself to get frustrated, you will be able to deal with it.

Gemini
May 21 - June 20Virgo
Aug. 23 - Sept. 22

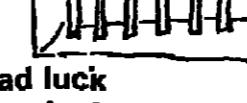
You will not have the financial resources to do exactly what you would like to do. Never mind you will be able to find a less costly alternative. You should try to be just a little more flexible and accommodative. Be benevolent.

Your affairs are more liable to get into a muddle and you should make an effort to prevent this from happening. This also entails being a little more tidy than you have been lately. Make sure you do not lose sight of your objectives. Be factual.

Sagittarius
Nov. 23 - Dec. 22Pisces
Feb. 19 - March 20

Avoid doing anything you know you would feel guilty about. There is room for just a little more optimism. Do all you can to avoid a friendly discussion from ending up in a violent argument. Be courteous.

You will tend to give too much emphasis to a relatively small matter. Instead do your best to establish a proper balance between what is more and what is less important. Your lucky numbers are 19 and 36. Take sufficient rest. Be sincere.

Capricorn
Dec. 21 - Jan. 19Aquarius
Jan. 20 - Feb. 18

Give others the benefit of any doubt, and do not jump to conclusions. You would be wrong to rely on guesswork and should instead search more thoroughly into the facts of the matter. Welcome rather than opposing change. Be sensible.

A problem that is a little awkward will not go away so easily with it instead of deferring it. A friend will need you to listen to him and will appreciate your doing so. You should avoid all kinds of exaggeration nor should you exceed any safe or legal limits. Be reliable.



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

NO HALF MEASURES

North-South vulnerable. South hand. Since it appeared that East had a diamond trick, West dearly wanted partner to discontinue the heart attack. Obviously, declarer held the queen of hearts, so another heart lead would be tantamount to handing declarer the contract on a platter.

It was crucial to get East to switch. Therefore, West discarded the two of hearts. When declarer ran the jack of diamonds to the queen, East had received the message loud and clear that partner did not want a heart returned. Unfortunately, he elected to shift to the queen of clubs — after all, he needed little more than for partner to have the ace in that suit to defeat the contract. Sadly, that was not the case, so declarer cantered home.

West did not just want a shift — when signaling partner, don't be too diffident and make a play that partner might be misinterpreted. Throw the most attention-getting card you can.

Note North's decision to raise South's one no trump opening bid to game. With only seven high-card points, it was unlikely the combined strength of the hands would be enough to produce 11 tricks, where nine tricks could be had for the two unplayed suits! A spade from taking even if declarer has surrendered a trick in diamonds.

On the first trick, East's king of hearts lost to the ace and declarer took the necessary care to unblock the jack of diamonds from the suit.



"Steak, you idiot! Rare steak!"

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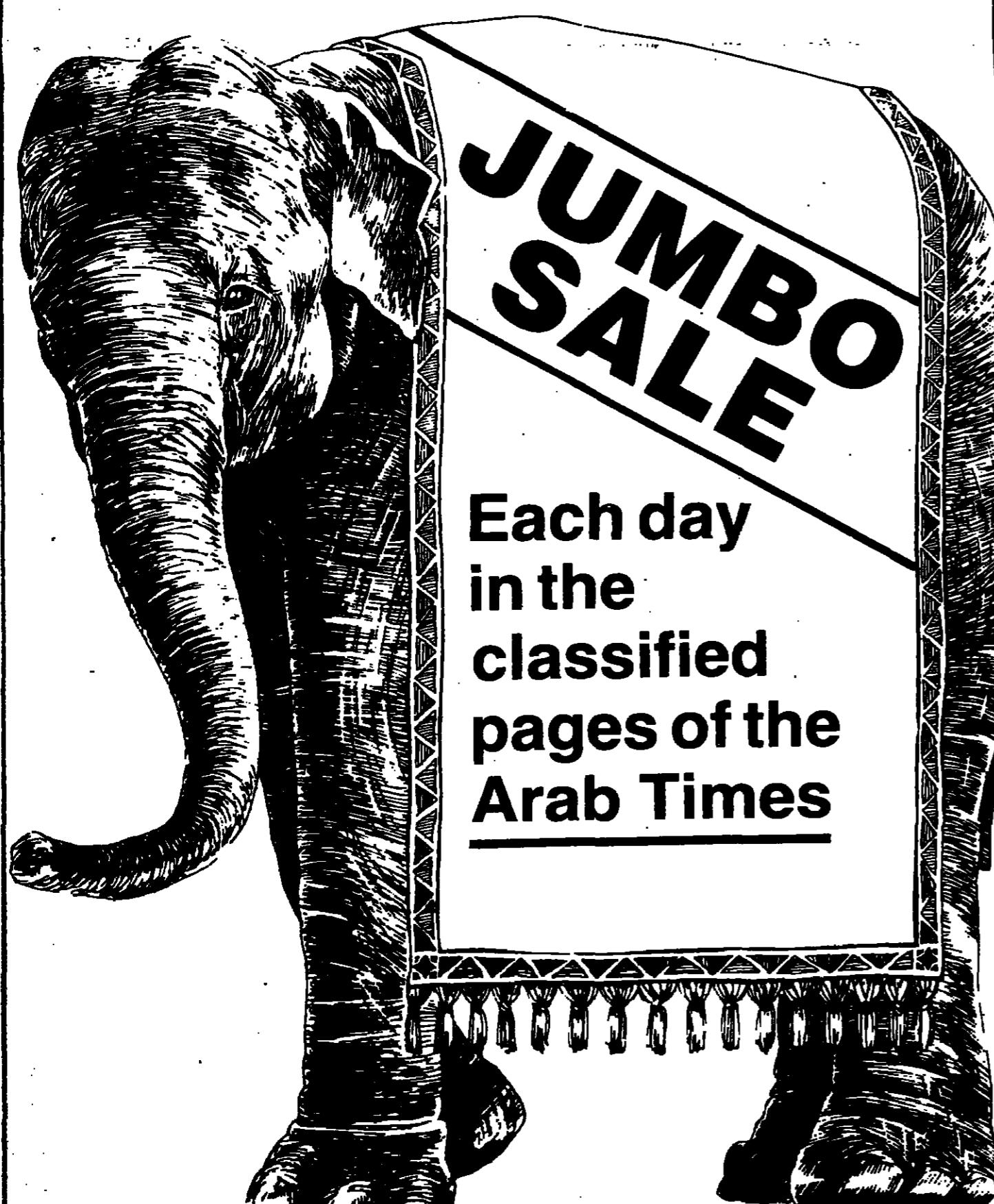
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ARAB TIMES NEWS IS OUR BUSINESS

Robson pays tribute to players

Cameroon go out of World Cup



Lineker is tripped by Cameroon goalkeeper Thomas N'Kono. Below: Lineker scores the winner of the resultant penalty. (Reuter wirephoto)

Milla may play on for Cameroon

CASERTA, Italy, July 3. (Reuter): Four-goal hero Roger Milla is likely to play on for Cameroon after the World Cup even though he is 38, manager Valery Nepomniachy said yesterday.

"We've asked Roger about his plans with the national team and we are hopeful that he's going to keep playing," Nepomniachy said.

Milla came out of retirement for the finals and has said he wants to play on for another year or two if he can win a contract with a club in the United States, France or Italy.

His amateur club St Pierre, on the Indian Ocean island of La Reunion, has already asked him to honour his contract with them, Nepomniachy said.

Meanwhile, Soviet-born Nepomniachy was pondering his own future following Sunday's dramatic 3-2 quarter-final defeat by England.

His two-year contract with Cameroon runs out in November and he must decide whether to stay on or return to the Soviet Union or move further afield.

Nepomniachy, said he had had talks with the Soviet Soccer Federation, who remain his employers. He said he had no firm offers from elsewhere but had been approached by two Western clubs.

Best anthems

MILAN, July 3. (Reuter): Master tenor Luciano Pavarotti thinks England and West Germany have the best national anthems of those played during the final stages of the World Cup.

Pavarotti has himself scored a major musical hit during the World Cup by reaching the top of the English hit parade with the Aria Nessun Dorma from Puccini's opera Turandot, used as the theme for the tournament on British television.

Pavarotti said Italy's anthem "is not bad," but suggested it might have been better to substitute it with the Va' Pensiero chorus from Verdi's Nabucco.



England fans go on rampage

LONDON, July 3. (Reuter): Gangs of soccer fans went on the rampage across England overnight as celebrations of their team's World Cup victory over Cameroon turned into looting and street violence in more than a dozen towns.

While the Italian city of Naples, venue for the crucial quarterfinal match, enjoyed a relatively trouble-free night, fans back home poured out of public houses to celebrate the win, besieging town centres, damaging shops and clashing with police.

In the southern English town of Cheshunt a crowd of 800 people gathered for a two-hour party which clogged the town centre and gave angry residents a sleepless night.

Police who tried to disperse the fans were showered with smoke bombs and bottles.

Police said yesterday they had arrested dozens of youths in the violence, which erupted from Brighton on the south coast to the northern English city of Hull. Above: jubilant fans celebrate in London's Trafalgar Square. (Reuter wirephoto)

CASERTA, Italy, July 3. (Reuter): Cameroon's soccer players sang, danced and drank deep into the night with the same kind of fervour they showed in their stunning World Cup campaign.

The delight of being the first African team to reach the quarterfinals and the prospect of returning home as heroes overcame the anguish of losing 3-2 to England in extra time on Sunday night.

"We sang, drank and ate as if we had won," captain Stephen Tawata said as the team left its hotel yesterday in Caserta, southern Italy.

"We ate spaghetti, drank champagne and beer and danced and sang because we were really excited.

"We are leaving here with prestige, in a beautiful way. We put up a good show yesterday against England and the players, the coaches and the people in Cameroon are happy."

The people back home have been holding long parties and feasts since Cameroon beat Argentina 1-0 in their opening match and the players will be mobbed when they return to the capital Yaounde today.

"The President (Paul Biya) is going to receive us. The whole country is waiting to see its heroes," manager Valery Nepomniachy said.

"The players have been popular here but it's nothing like back in Cameroon. They could rip the shirts off our backs. I hope the police are ready."

The Cameroon team that drew three matches in the 1982 World Cup in Spain also had a presidential reception.

England, written off as an ugly sideshow in the World Cup finals after their opening group match, awoke to find their critics eating most of their words yesterday.

By beating a skilful and inventive Cameroon 3-2 in extra time to claim a place in the semifinals for the first time since 1966, England proved courage and teamwork have their place alongside technical artistry.

Many observers said it was the most exciting and entertaining match of the finals.

Midfielder David Platt gave England the lead, Emmanuel Kunde, with a penalty, and Eugene Ekeke put the Africans 2-1 up in the second half and their Gary Lineker, with two penalties, salvaged England's victory.

England will meet West Germany in Turin tomorrow in a clash certain to stir memories of their great contests in the 1966 final and the 1970 quarterfinals.

"I am delighted for the players and for all my staff," said coach Bobby Robson after England's unexpected achievement. "I feel very pleased for them all." They have worked so hard.

"We were told to go home after the first match by the media and here we are in the semifinals. I believe they are virtually dancing on the streets back home. It means a lot to us all."

Robson, who leaves England post to be the coach of Dutch club PSV Eindhoven after the finals, said the stinging criticism of his team — described as tactical dinosaurs after their opening 1-1 draw with Ireland in Sardinia — had been a great motivator.



Gary Lineker (left) and Cameroon's Emmanuel Kunde battle for the ball. (Reuter wirephoto)



Platt is hoisted high by a team-mate after scoring England's first goal. (Reuter wirephoto)

Cameroon lose but Africans still win

NAPLES, July 3. (Reuter): Cameroon's "Indomitable Lions" have gone out of the World Cup but they have won a great victory for African soccer.

When they beat defending champions Argentina 1-0 with only nine men on the opening day, their spirit, skill and flair brought the World Cup alive for millions of people world-wide.

We have shown what African soccer is and that we are making progress," defender Emmanuel Kunde said after Cameroon's 3-2 extra time defeat by England in a thrilling quarterfinal on Sunday.

"This is very important for Africa. We have set an example to other African countries," captain Stephen Tawata said.

In a talk almost too far-fetched for fiction, Cameroon became the first African

team to reach the last eight of the World Cup.

They showed that despite being mostly amateur, African soccer is catching up fast with the game in Europe and Latin America. Fifa president Joao Havelange promised that Africa will have third spot in the 1994 World Cup finals.

"African football has to be well respected now and they will get better," England manager Bobby Robson said.

"The whole world has seen that African football is on the right road," Cameroon's Soviet-born manager Valery Nepomniachy said.

"But in 1990 it was not Cameroon that won the African (Nations Cup) championship but Algeria. There are many strong teams in Africa — Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Senegal and Nigeria."

Cameroon's success did not come overnight. The West Africans drew all three matches in the 1982 finals in Spain and went out only because they scored fewer goals than Italy.

That success helped the top players, such as striker Roger Milla and goalkeeper Thomas N'Kono, win contracts with foreign clubs.

It spurred other African nations such as Egypt, who drew with Ireland and the Netherlands in Group F this year, and Morocco, who reached the second round in Mexico in 1986.

But the full potential of African soccer will also not be fulfilled overnight.

"There are many problems in Africa and I think these problems will not be solved fast," Nepomniachy said.

English fans deported

NAPLES, July 3. (Reuter): Two English World Cup soccer fans were deported from Italy for the second time in a week on Sunday after police discovered they had slipped back into the country.

Police at Naples airport said the two fans, named as David Rose, 31, and Mark Turpin, 30, were put on a flight to London at 7.45 pm (1745 GMT).

They were picked up in the Naples area early on Sunday after police detected them through the identity cards all visitors have to fill in when they stay in Italian hotels.

Police said they were originally among nearly 250 English fans deported on a special flight last Tuesday after a riot in the Adriatic resort of Rimini by drunken supporters.

The fans fought bloody running battles with police and Italian youths.

Two other Britons, named as Gary Levy, 28, and Simon Croft,

'Brazil must be better organised'

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 3. (Reuter): Brazil must be much better organised to have a chance at winning the next World Cup, says former World Cup star Paulo Roberto Falcao, who may be in line to replace Sebastiao Lazaroni as team coach.

"We need to return to having a tactical organisation ... the teams today are generally very well armed tactically," Falcao said in an interview with the Brazilian newspaper Veja.

Recent news reports tipped Falcao as one of two favourites to take over as coach of Brazil. The other is Carlos Alberto Parreira, who was coach of the United Arab Emirates team that participated in this year's World Cup in Italy.

Brazil was knocked out of the World Cup last week in a surprise second-round defeat to Argentina. It was Brazil's worst showing in a Cup since 1966.

Falcao, who played on Brazil's 1982 and 1986 World Cup teams, attributed the team's poor showing this year to a lack of synchronisation between defence and midfield, and between midfield and attack.

"The team did not play compactly as it should have," he said. "Lazaroni's defensive scheme, to work, needed more training and more speed."

"The team was always very slow," he said.

Falcao, 36, said he has not been asked by the Brazilian football confederation to coach the next team, nor would he comment on whether he would accept if asked.

He said the next coach would only succeed if he could have four years to work with the team, without an obligation to win friendly matches and without pressure from football clubs.

"You can't set up a team overnight," Falcao said.

China needs to improve'

BEIJING, July 3. (Reuter): When it comes to soccer, China, who came nowhere near qualifying for the World Cup finals, needs to pull its socks up, China Daily said today.

In an article headlined "It's time to tackle the soccer issue," the official newspaper bemoaned the fact that the only Oriental team to make the finals was South Korea — and it failed to win a single match.

If Asia is way behind the world in soccer, China still has to struggle to get to the top in Asia," the newspaper said.

Alongside table tennis, football is one of the most popular sports in this nation of 1.1 billion people.

Night after night millions of Chinese, including the country's paramount leader 85-year-old Deng Xiaoping, stay up until the early hours watching satellite broadcasts of World Cup matches.

The newspaper proposed improving training methods and inviting over foreign coaches to boost China's chances. It also commented that China's soccer season is too short so that players end up relatively inexperienced.

The closest China got to the World Cup finals was when they lost a crucial group match to New Zealand in 1982, it noted.

"If amateurs from Cameroon can play like real professionals, why should the professionals here play like amateurs?" the article said.

Cuba hit by World Cup virus

HAVANA, July 3. (Reuter): Cuba's parks, street corners and beaches, which usually echo with the crack of bat on ball from children playing baseball, are now filled with enthusiastic youngsters jostling and milling around a soccer ball.

"In the 'La Pelota' (baseball) bar on the corner of Havana's 23rd Avenue and 12th Street fans — the so-called 'hot corner' of the capital's fanatical baseball fans — the question now being asked is: 'Did you see the Argentina game?'

Cuba has been hit by a highly contagious virus — World Cup fever.

Daily live transmissions by state television of World Cup matches in Italy have whetted the Cuban appetite for a sport that has long been kept in the shade by the country's overwhelming passion for baseball.

But now Cuban sports fans raised on the art of 'pitcheo' (pitching), 'bateo' (batting) and 'jonrones' (home runs) are being initiated into the mysteries of goals, off-sides, corner kicks and red and yellow cards.

"There's no doubt about it, the World Cup is walking the streets, entering homes and taking over the street corners," sports columnist Gilberto Dihigo wrote in the Cuban workers' newspaper Trabajadores.

"What? You say you're not infected? Do you argue about the red and yellow cards, do you get frenetic when the refree blows offside, do you yell 'Gooooool' in a guttural scream that would make Tarzan proud? Yes? Then you've

got it, the World Cup fever."

"It's clear that there's been a massive explosion of football, as though the sport had been hibernating before," Jose Francisco Reinoso, president of the Cuban National Football Association, told Reuters.

He is confident the enthusiasm generated by the World Cup will give the fledgling sport a boost and lead to great Cuban participation in international soccer events.

Soccer enjoyed a brief boom on the tropical Caribbean island in the 1930s when Spanish-owned sugar mills fielded teams, and Cuba was invited to the 1938 World Cup in France.

But Cubans increasingly succumbed to baseball, the premier sport of the United States, their powerful neighbour and current adversary.

Cuban sports authorities launched a five-year plan in 1985 to try to popularise soccer, including buying TV coverage of the 1990, 1994 and 1998 World Cup tournaments.

Assisted by foreign coaches from Eastern Europe and Argentina and Brazil, Cuba's presence in the international arena has recently increased.

Last year Cuba competed in the under-16 world championships in Scotland and reached the finals of the North and Central American and Caribbean Football Federation Championships.

Reinoso said the country's ambition was to qualify for the World Cup, either in 1994 in the United States or more likely in 1998.



Ireland return home

Paul McGrath and Mick McCarthy of the Ireland soccer team being welcomed in Dublin by thousands of fans on the team's return on Sunday from the World Cup in Italy. Ireland lost in the quarterfinals. (Reuter wirephoto)

Beckenbauer happy to meet England

ERBA, Italy, July 3. (Reuter): West Germany worried about how to counter Cameroon's soccer magic. They are relieved to be facing an England team with no tricks up their sleeves.

"I'm glad England are our opponents, not that they are weaker than Cameroon but we know them better," team chief

Franz Beckenbauer said of tomorrow's World Cup semifinal.

"We respect England very much. I'm sure we'd have had the same problem against Cameroon because they can be a very uncomfortable team."

"It's difficult to get to grips with Cameroon because we Europeans aren't

used to it. It's much easier for us to be facing England."

Beckenbauer said tomorrow's match in Turin for a place in the final had all the hallmarks of one of soccer's great occasions.

"Germany-England is a classic," Beckenbauer said yesterday. "There are

"Cameroun are opponents you could easily underestimate. That will not happen against England."

"England are a country with one of the richest football traditions in the world and nothing has changed. They are still a great football nation."

W. Germany set to face England

Cameroon warn Beckenbauer's squad

TURIN, July 3. (Reuter): Franz Beckenbauer played in the last two great World Cup clashes between West Germany and England, with mixed results.

As manager of West Germany, he now has the chance to take his personal World Cup tally against his old rivals to two victories against one defeat.

Few people expect England, far short of the heights of their long soccer traditions, to pose many problems for Beckenbauer's well-oiled West German machine in tomorrow's World Cup semifinal.

Beckenbauer himself is one of them.

"England are always difficult opponents," he said, welcoming the rematch which, on form, should lead to West Germany's third successive appearance in a World Cup final.

"What more could football want than four teams with such a rich football history in the semifinals?" Beckenbauer asked.

England and West Germany produced two memorable clashes during Beckenbauer's playing days.

As a 20-year-old newcomer, he was part of the West German team that lost the 1966 World Cup final to England in extra time at Wembley.

Four years later, he had his revenge as the West Germany of Beckenbauer and Gerd Mueller beat England in a thrilling style to reach the semifinals of the 1970



Beckenbauer screams in joy after scoring in a practice match. Right: W. German players carry a goalmouth at their practice site. (Reuter wirephoto)



Mexico World Cup.

More recently, but without Beckenbauer's involvement either as player or manager, West Germany and England played out a dreary goalless draw in the second round of the 1982 World Cup in Spain.

Beckenbauer will have Rudi Voeller back after suspension to play alongside Juergen Klinsmann up front in a partnership

that no defence has yet been able to contain.

But he is otherwise likely to keep the tried and trusted team that beat Czechoslovakia 1-0 on Sunday to reach the last four.

Like West Germany and Argentina, England reached the semifinals thanks to penalties, but with far greater difficulty than their Wednesday opponents.

The 3-2 extra time victory over Cameroon, even though it doubled England's meagre World Cup goal tally, won few fans for a laboured style of soccer considered prehistoric by many.

If he is to turn the tables and stop West Germany reaching the final for the fifth time in the last eight World Cups, manager Bobby Robson will have to find an alchemist's touch.

John Barnes, troubled by a groin injury, is very unlikely to play and Robson may call on Steve Bull to form a striking front with Gary Lineker.

Probable teams:

West Germany: Bodo Illgner, Andreas Breitner, Klaus Augenthaler, Juergen Kohler, Thomas Berthold, Uwe Bein, Guido Buchwald, Pierre Littbarski, Lothar Matthaeus, Juergen Klinsmann, Rudi Voeller.

England: Peter Shilton, Paul Parker, Des Walker, Terry Butcher, Stuart Pearce, Mark Wright, David Platt, Paul Gascoigne, Chris Waddle, Gary Lineker, Steve Bull.

Kickoff: Wednesday, 9.00 pm (Kuwait time).

● Cameroon warned West Germany yesterday that England are in the right form and frame of mind to beat them in the World Cup semifinals.

"The way they won convinced me again of their ability. They showed some maturity," Cameroon captain Stephen Tataw said after England's 3-2 triumph.

Asked if England could defeat West Germany, Tataw said: "Why not? Nobody thought we would beat Colombia (in the second round) but we did."



Cameroon eliminated

The Cameroon team wave goodbye as they take one last jog around the pitch after losing to England on Sunday. (Reuter wirephoto)

(See also Page 22)

English fans may be provoked

TURIN, July 3. (Reuter): British Sports Minister Colin Moynihan said today he hoped England fans in Turin for the World Cup semifinal against West Germany, could be provoked into violence by hooligans among rival supporters.

"I think there is a real possibility of provocation from German hooligan elements and from Italian Teppisti (hooligans) who may use this occasion to provoke to a far greater extent than they have done before," Moynihan told reporters.

"The potential for violence is greater than that at previous matches," he said after talks in Turin with senior Italian police officials on security arrangements.

Tomorrow's match will see the biggest security drive of the World Cup with up to 8,000 riot police on guard against hooligan violence in Turin and at the city's Della Alpi stadium.

The operation reflects fear of clashes between English and West German hooligans, responsible for the worst violence of the soccer tournament, and of revenge attacks on English fans by local youths because of the 1985 Heysel Stadium disaster.

Police said one English fan, Philip Curtis, was treated in hospital for a minor stab in the thigh last night after he was attacked by local youths. No-one was detained.

The Turin newspaper La Stampa said Curtis, a 31-year-old truck driver from York in northern England, and two friends were set on by about 15 Italians who asked them for cigarettes outside a bar in the city centre.

"According to witnesses, the reply in English was enough to ignite the violence from the Teppisti," La Stampa said.

Moynihan urged English fans not to rise to provocation, saying the European Football Union (UEFA) would regard their behaviour tomorrow as a significant test of whether to allow English clubs to return to



Policemen check the belongings of English fans arriving in Turin. (Reuter wirephoto)

European competitions next season.

"I hope that if England fans behave well we'll be in a position to be back in Europe," he said.

English club sides have been banned from Europe since 39 people were killed at the 1985 European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels.

The victims, almost all Italians, died when a wall collapsed during a riot by Liverpool supporters.

Grattisti vowed revenge for the Heysel deaths appeared in Turin last week, prompting mayor Maria Magnani Noya to ask that the northern city to avoid disturbances.

A senior Juventus official, Dante Grassi, said Juventus fan clubs had assured him they would not seek trouble with the English.

Time less for 100m rematch; says Lewis

HOUSTON, July 3. (UPI): Olympic track medalist Carl Lewis says time is running out to set up a 100-metre rematch between him and fallen Canadian star Ben Johnson this year.

Lewis is insisting that drug-testing procedures be in effect before he lines up against Johnson, who was stripped of his 1988 Olympic gold medal and world 100-metre record for steroid use.

Johnson's two-year suspension by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the sport's ruling body, ends Sept. 24. Lewis and others associated with the sport expect the Canadian Track Federation to reinstate Johnson at that time.

Lewis said yesterday both he and Johnson must be tested for drugs at least a month in advance of any race, which likely would have to be held before the end of September.

"After that, preparations begin for the indoor season, so that means to set things up and make all the arrangements that are needed, you're looking at the end of July for things to be put in place or it doesn't go," Lewis said.

"Getting up to \$6 million, \$7 million, \$10 million shouldn't be all that difficult," Lewis said of the value of such a race. "You can sell the European rights and the world rights. If it were held at, say, a 60,000-seat stadium like Seville, Spain, it would be a sure sellout."

Bauer retains Tour de France lead



A general view of the cyclists passing through a field of sunflowers. (Reuter wirephoto)

MON ST MICHEL, France, July 3. (AP): Overall leader Steve Bauer of Canada today regained the two seconds he lost a day earlier and added another two seconds on intermediate sprint bonuses to take a 12-second advantage after four stages of the Tour de France.

Bauer finished with the main pack after covering the mostly flat 203-kilometre (126-mile) leg from Nantes to the 1,000-year-old Abbey at Mont St Michel along sun-drenched and crowd-lined roads.

The first week of the Tour through the north-western part of France is marked by easy legs and Bauer had no trouble staying in first.

He maintained his more than 10-minute lead over two-time champion and pre-race favourite Greg Lemond, who also finished in the main group today. However Laurent Fignon, another pre-race favourite who lost to Lemond last year, lost ground for the second straight day and was in a trailing group about 20 seconds back.

Johan Museeuw of Belgium won the final sprint to win the stage in five years, 23 minutes, 33 seconds.

Frans Maassen of the Netherlands remained in second place, while Ronan Pensec of France held third, but also lost four seconds to Bauer, trailing by 30 seconds.

Tomorrow, the riders have the longest stage of the three-week race, 301-kilometres (187 miles) before having an off day in transferring to Sarrebourg near Strasbourg in the east.

and second seed, who won his showdown against 1987 champion Pat Cash of Australia 7-6, 1-6, 6-4.

Lendl, a round behind after his third round match was halted at one set all on Saturday night, moved into the last 16 by completing a 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4 victory over American Bryan Shelton.

Edberg's quarterfinal opponent will be unseeded Swede Christian Bergstrom, who produced an upset by ousting French 11th seed Guy Forget 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Seventh seed Brad Gilbert just avoided joining Forget on the sidelines when he won a marathon battle against young fellow-American David Wheaton 6-7, 6-1, 6-4, 13-11. Gilbert will face Becker tomorrow.

In the women's singles, eight seeds all reached the quarterfinals with victories over non-seeds or players seeded beneath them. None even lost a set and only Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina came close in a 6-2, 7-6 win over French girl Nathalie Tauziat.

Titleholder Steffi Graf had the first of what should be many meetings with American 14-year-old phenomenon Jennifer Capriati. Though Graf won 6-2, 6-4, Capriati showed enough to indicate that she will be a major obstacle for Graf in the future.

Graf, who went home to West Germany at the weekend, said she had seen doctors about a sinus problem and would need an operation, probably late this year.

LATEST: Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat Alex Antonisch (Austria) 3-6, 4-6, 6-4. Graf (left) in action against Capriati on Monday. (Reuter wirephotos)

Becker wins showdown against Cash

Garrison beats Seles to reach Wimbledon semifinals



periods of great brilliance with patches of extreme doubt.

At the start, Garrison for all her experience did not seem to know what to do against the precocious young Yugoslav who had an answer for everything the American tried.

But once Garrison began to suddenly put her ground game back together as she rattled off the next four games to lead 5-4. Garrison held, then Seles went 6-5 ahead by chasing a drop shot into the lane and hitting a winner off it down Garrison's forehand line.

After Garrison saved match point, she found another gear. Attacking now, she reached 0-40 on Seles' serve and broke on her second chance with a solid forehand drive that Seles netted.

Garrison reached 40-0 once more in the final game, then won on her first match point when

Garrison broke Seles again to lead 2-1 and the Yugoslav was reeling.

Garrison kept the pressure on with her mix of solid ground strokes and occasional winning volleys and she broke Seles again to move 4-1.

Then Seles fought back, suddenly putting her ground game back together as she rattled off the next four games to lead 5-4. Garrison held, then Seles went 6-5 ahead by chasing a drop shot into the lane and hitting a winner off it down Garrison's forehand line.

But she hit some shots there today that I just didn't believe. She's bound to be number one soon.

"At match point against me, I said to myself, 'just go for it.' In the four matches this year I've missed that shot when I had match point but I wasn't just going to be careful.

Second-seeded Martina Navratilova of the United States, pursuing a record ninth Wimbledon singles title, thrashed seventh-seeded Katerina

Seles boomed a backhand out of court.

"I actually lost about four matches this year that I should have won and that helped me today," she said afterwards. "I decided just to hang tough, play my game, and hope the chances came my way."

"But she hit some shots there today that I just didn't believe. She's bound to be number one soon."

"At match point against me, I said to myself, 'just go for it.' In the four matches this year I've missed that shot when I had match point but I wasn't just going to be careful.

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Navratilova of the United States, pursuing a record ninth Wimbledon singles title, thrashed seventh-seeded Katerina